The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2639—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Republican Campaign in the House.

THE WHITE HOUSE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Inquiry into the Abuse of Executive Patronage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER intends ventilating the subject of Neutral Rights, and submitted a resolution to-day, calling for documents which he has reason to believe exist, but which have not been communicated to the Senate. While in Paris facts came to his knowledge touching the proceedings of the Paris Congress in 1856, which have been kept from the American public. Mr. SUMNER is determined to bring them all out.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The Harper's Ferry Senate Committee met this morning, but no witness was present. Mr. HYATT, in charge of the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. MCNAIR, arrived here to-day, and will appear at the bar of the Senate to-morrow, to answer for contempt. It is understood that he will persist in refusing to testify before the Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The time spent by the Senate on the bill reorganizing the Court of Claims is so much lost, as the House will reject any bill which adds to the patronage of the present Administration. A bill abolishing the Court would stand a better chance for success. Its decisions are, in the majority of cases, reversed by Congress.

THE TIME FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The House indicated, to-day, a determination to adjourn on the 4th of June; some hoping, by an early adjournment, to cut off legislation, to prevent the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, and to avoid the admission of Kansas; others believing that the business would be disposed of if a time for adjournment was fixed. The Republicans generally opposed the resolution, and urged that, as members received an annual salary, they should remain until the public business was disposed of.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means expect to report all the regular appropriation bills this week, with heavy reductions from the annual estimates. Mr. SHERMAN will press their passage with as little delay as possible.

FIRE WATER.

Parties are now before the Committee on Indian Affairs urging the passage of a bill allowing the transportation of spiritous liquors through the Indian country, which is now prohibited by the Intercourse Act. The Committee will vote down the proposition almost unanimously, fearing that, in passing through a little of the ardent might be left in the country.

AFFAIRS IN NEVADA.

A bill has been prepared by Senator PUGH providing for holding the United States District Court in Nevada twice a year, and for the appointment of a Marshal and District Attorney, looking to the failure of the bill organizing the Territory.

THE SAN JUAN TROUBLES.

Government has received positive proof that Gov. DOUGLASS' letters to Gen. HARNEY were untrue in their statements; that Major DE COURCY was appointed British Magistrate the month before his arrival on San Juan; that Mr. DALLAS, DOUGLASS' son-in-law, when he visited San Juan Island and threatened to take LYMAN CUTLER to Victoria for trial, was an official, a member of the Council of Vancouver's Island—both of which facts DOUGLASS wrote to HARNEY were not true.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The Hudson Bay Company are pushing their arrogance to the fullest limit. Lord LYONS a few days since presented a claim from them for damages, alleged to have been sustained in regard to their claimed rights in Washington Territory. These rights ceased three years since.

LAND CLAIM IN NEBRASKA.

FRANK DENVER, of California, is here looking after the breed tract in Nebraska, the action of his brother, Gen. DENVER, late Commissioner, having been ignored by Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, Surveyor-General for that Territory. The difficulty is said to have originated with speculators. Gen. BURNETT is here, and the matter may be arranged.

No orders have yet been sent, or even prepared, for the troops in Utah, though they are in contemplation, as stated in my dispatch last evening.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, had a long interview, to-day, with Secretary CASS.

The Minister from Paraguay was notified, to-day, that on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, the Secretary of State will be ready to exchange ratifications of the treaty, and present him to the President.

Attorney-General BLACK is not expected to survive till morning. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

The report of the Board of Officers to investigate the affairs of the several Navy-yards has been transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution of that body. They say that all the troubles are owing to the system on which the yards are organized, and not to a want of proper administrative talents in the Heads of Departments. In their opinion, the commandant should be considered in the same position as if in command of a ship. The privilege or authority granted to the master-workmen of selecting their own mechanics has led them into the error of attempting to govern them independently of the executive authority of the Board, and this has been productive of much disorder. Besides, master mechanics have been overruled in their convictions of honesty to the Government by outside influence. The Investigating Board recommends that the yards be under strict military rule, and the Commandant alone be held responsible for a faithful performance of duties of all those under his command. The master workmen should be nominated by the Commandant and appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after a strict and careful examination into their moral, physical and mechanical qualifications. The master workmen to be directed to nominate to the heads of their respective departments the men to be employed by them. The Board make other recommendations, clearly defining the duties of the respective officers.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate returned today from Boston, accompanied by THADDEUS HYATT and Judge ARNY. HYATT came, it is said, voluntarily to Washington, and will appear before the Senate during this week, and submit for their consideration an argument of his counsel to show that the resolution of that body, requiring witnesses to attend at the summons of the Investigating Committee, is unconstitutional.

An official report shows that the old Capitol building is sufficiently strong to bear, without any damage whatever, the new iron dome, which will weigh 2,700 tons, more than half of which is erected. The Senate had instituted an inquiry, fearing that the walls might not bear so much pressure. The cost of the dome, as now estimated, amounts to $904,000, including the bronze mammoth statue of the Genius of Liberty, with which it is to be surmounted.

The National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party have fixed on the 9th of May for holding the Nominating Convention at Baltimore.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. HAUN, of California, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of MILTON S. LATHAM, Senator for California, who appeared, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate copies of all correspondence in the files of the Department of State, not already communicated, relating to the propositions on maritime law and neutral rights by the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856.

Various petitions were presented; among them a number for pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

The bill to create an additional land district in Washington Territory was passed.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida. (Dem.,) the bill to carry into effect the ninth article of the Treaty with Spain, was made the special order for March 19.

The bill to authorize the sale of arms to the States was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that no State or Territory be allowed to purchase a greater number of arms than her just proportion, to be determined upon the basis of its representation.

Without action on the foregoing the special order, being the bill to amend the act establishing court claims was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) explained the bill and advocated its passage. He said there was a necessity for an increase of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, to give an opportunity to obtain justice to claimants.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend that the claims shall not be paid out of any money in the Treasury, but an appropriation must be made. He thought it unwise for Congress to give up its power to any Court.

After discussion the amendment was lost.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to amend so that the provisions of the bill shall not extend to obligations arising under the laws granting pensions other than their original contracts for service and gratuities. Carried.

Mr. HALE moved to amend that the claims be specifically estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This was discussed by Messrs. BENJAMIN, COLLAMER, SIMMONS, HARLAN and others, and lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was unwilling that the House should seem to be indifferent to a usage coeval with our Government, and dignified by so many historical recollections. He therefore offered a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain to-morrow, to officiate alternately with the Chaplain already elected by the Senate.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected, contending that the resolution was not a question of privilege, there being no law for the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. MILLSON replied, saying that there should be a daily invocation for Divine assistance and protection, and it should not be in the power of any one man, by a solitary objection, to defeat all conventional decencies, and obstruct the rules of the House.

Mr. HOUSTON regarded Mr. MILLSON's remarks as extraordinary, and repelled them.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) showed that there is a law of Congress fixing the salary of the Chaplain at $750 per year. Hence there is authority to elect one.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) had an essay to deliver on the subject.

The Speaker, following the precedents, decided that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Several gentlemen raised points of order, and desired to extend an invitation to all ministers to officiate alternately.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed from the Speaker's decision which appeal was, on motion of Mr. MILLSON, tabled.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the discussion, half a dozen gentlemen at times speaking at once.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to table the whole subject.

Negatived 60 against 116.

Mr. MILLSON's resolution was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with the view of acting on the bill regulating the mileage of members at 20 cents per mile, the distance being computed by a straight line.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved a resolution referring the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Disagreed to by 45 majority.

He then moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce and print a resolution for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said if such motions were to be interposed his colleague (SHERMAN) might abandon his hope to reach the mileage bill to-day.

The House refused to suspend the rules, only 86 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would to-morrow renew his motion.

He asked leave to offer a resolution referring the subject of a Pacific Railroad to a select Committee of fifteen. If the Committee were ordered he should decline serving on it.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected to its introduction.

Mr. SHERMAN moved a suspension of the rules.

Agreed to—125 against 43.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BURROUGHS, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked, but unsuccessfully, leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Nine to inquire into the expediency of aiding New-York to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked leave to offer a resolution, proposing, the Senate concurring, to adjourn on the 4th of June.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested an amendment that Congress adjourn when all its business is transacted.

The House refused to suspend the rules—97 against 69—not two-thirds.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has by money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory, and also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now on the Statute Book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof. That said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuse at the Chicago or other Post-offices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy-yards, and to any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States.

Resolved further, That as the President in his letter to the Pittsburg Centennary Celebration of the 25th November, 1858, speaks of "the employment of money to carry elections," said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania or any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and by whose authority it was done, and from what sources the money was derived; and report the names of the parties implicated. And for the purpose aforesaid, said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

During the reading of the resolution great confusion prevailed, several gentlemen on the Democratic side objecting to its being read.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said there was no use in reading the resolution, for he objected to it, though he was willing to let his colleague (Mr. COVODE,) state, if he could, any single ground on which he bases it. ("Order, Order!")

Mr. COVODE—I move to suspend the rules to admit the resolution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I rise to a point of order. It is not in order for any gentleman to propose this vague, loose sort of investigation. It is the duty of the gentleman offering such a resolution to state the grounds upon which he offers it. If the gentleman will state, upon his responsibility, that he knows, or has been informed and believes, that offers of bribes have been made, nobody will object to the resolution. But I do object to these charges against the Government by insinuation.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE—(Mr. COLFAX in the Chair)—The Chair overrules the point of order. The argument of the gentleman from Georgia will be appropriate on the resolution if the House suspends the rules to receive it.

Mr. FLORENCE—I rise to a point of order. For the reason mentioned by the gentleman from Georgia, that there is a vague, indefinite something in that resolution, I object to it. [Laughter, and cries of "Order."] I will not sit in my place quietly when such inuendoes are leveled against good, honest men.

Shouts of "Order" from the Republican members, and the Chair.

Mr. COVODE—My colleague is aware that the investigation is to include the Navy-yard.

Mr. FLORENCE—I have nothing to do with the Navy-yard. [Laughter.] I court investigation into corruption everywhere, and I condemn it in Navy-yards or anywhere else, and my colleague knows it. ["Order, order!"] Only give me a reason for your resolution.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—I don't mean to debate the resolution, but I will simply say that these charges are made, and will have to be met.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Make your charges specific, and I will go as far as the farthest to investigate them, but this loose—[Rest of sentence lost in shouts of "Order!"]

Yeas and nays were ordered on the suspension of rules and the motion prevailed, yeas 117, nays 45.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) when his name was called, said he desired to say only that he would vote for the resolution if—

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I call the gentleman to order. He knows debate is not in order.

Mr. ASHMORE, (vehemently)—The gentleman from Pennsylvania has made it his business, ever since the session began, to call me to order. He may find that he has done it once too often. [Roars of "Order!" and laughter on the Republican benches.] He had better keep his tongue silent. I desire (in stentorian tones) to vote for this investigation if there is any reason for it. If they will give me names, on their responsibility I will vote for it, but I will not vote for any dirty, lying insinuations that are sent here upon the imputations of men [shouts of "Order"] who have not the responsibility ["Order, order" and great uproar] or the manliness to do what men ought to do.

The Speaker *pro tem.* here obtained a hearing above the din, and said it was impossible for the Chair to preserve order, unless gentlemen would cooperate with him.

Mr. ASHMORE (breaking in at the highest pitch of his voice)—I say I will vote for the resolution whenever the charges are made specific, but on this resolution I will vote "No." [Laughter.]

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he could not vote for a resolution which condemned men in these general terms.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.)—I vote Aye, for if my party has done wrong I am for ferreting it out.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—I want to be on the record against all clap-trap and humbug, and I vote No.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.)—I simply want to say that the resolution is unworthy of notice.

Others explained their votes.

Mr. COVODE demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, which was seconded.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) desired to offer an amendment, which was ruled out of order.

The rules were suspended, 117 against 45, and the resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a joint resolution that $5,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the President to defray the expenses of the volunteer forces to be called into military service for the suppression of hostilities on the Rio Grande frontier. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

OVERLAND MAIL OF FEB. 13.

PRIMARY ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO—RESOLUTIONS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION—MARKETS—AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MOLOY'S STATION, Monday, March 5.

The California Overland Mail stage, with regular San Francisco dates to the 13th, and telegraphic advices to the evening of the 14th February, passed this station about noon to-day.

The Republicans had held a primary election in San Francisco for the election of delegates to the State Convention, at which a majority in favor of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD were chosen.

The Railroad Convention, lately in session at Sacramento, has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be and is hereby requested to offer, under proper safeguards to prevent frauds and abuse, sixty thousand dollars to such company or companies as shall first construct and put into complete working order a continuous line of telegraphic wire from any point in the State of California, connecting with the telegraphic system of this State, to any point east of the Rocky Mountains, connecting with the telegraphic lines of the Atlantic States, and forty thousand dollars to such company as may complete a second telegraphic connection, as aforesaid, both to be completed within eighteen months after the appropriation.

[NOTE.—A previous dispatch stated that the sums to be allowed for completing the telegraph lines above alluded to, were $6,000 and $4,000, which this dispatch proves to have been a telegraphic error.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS AND SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 13.

But few sales have been made from the late arrivals. Holders' views are above those of buyers. Candles are weaker; sales at 20c. ₱ lb. Coal is $17 ₱ ton for Anthracite. Mess Pork is firm, without sales. Bacon has improved ½c. Lard 14c. for J. H. & Co.'s. Butter drooping. Sugars weaker; crushed, 12½c. Domestic Spirits easier. Brandy 46c.@47½c. Whisky 47½c.

Sailed, ship *Black Hawk* for Callao.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

There have been no arrivals since the previous telegraph of the 11th inst.

The markets are without change.

A bill was passed by the Legislature yesterday transferring dueling cases from the Court of Session to the District Court. This act has special reference to Judge TERRY's case, whose trial is about to take place in the San Francisco Court of Sessions for killing Senator BRODERICK. This is a great point gained towards his acquittal.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 6th of February. The news, however, is unimportant.

The Columbia River is still closed by ice.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria dates are to the 8th of February. During the month of January, $82,400 in gold dust was exported from Victoria.

An American officer had marched with a Sergeant's guard, to Langley and taken two men prisoners and conveyed them over the boundary line to Washington Territory. The Victoria newspapers were highly incensed at this new infringement of the rights of the British Government.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 28th of January are received.

The Russian fleet had sailed for Cronstadt *via* Valparaiso.

The schooner *Far West* sailed from Honolulu on the 23d, on a voyage of discovery for new guano islands.

Affairs in Missouri.

EXTENSION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD—SALE OF RAILROADS—FIRES.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 4.

A resolution passed the House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to report a bill to complete the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City.

Also, a resolution to sell to the highest bidder the North Missouri and Iron Mountain, and the Cairo and Fulton Roads, the State bidding the full amount of her loans to the said Roads. In the event of the State becoming the purchaser, the roads are to be organized under one name, the directory to be chosen by the State, and speedily connected by rail; or, in the event that the Cairo and Fulton Company will not let their road go by sale, the North Missouri and Iron Mountain Roads to be connected under one organization, and extended to the Mississippi River below Freezing Point.

Two dwelling houses, a stable and a slaughter-house, on Morgan-street, belonging to JOHN S. CROWAN, and one or two adjoining buildings, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $92,000; fully insured.

The aggregate loss by fire in this city for the week is upward of $60,000.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS—MEN-OF-WAR SENT BY SANTA ANNA TO AID IN THE REDUCTION OF VERA CRUZ—MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 5.

The steamship *Habana*, from Havana on the 1st, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *Baltimore*, from Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 29th ult.

The steamers *General Miramon* and *Marquez*, of Havana, sailed for Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., under the Mexican flag. It was reported that they were both purchased by SANTA ANNA to aid MIRAMON in seizing Vera Cruz.

Sugar was steady at 9¼ reals. The weather continued unfavorable for the new crop. The stock was 90,000 boxes, against 140,000 last year.

Municipal Elections at the West.

MARSHALL, Mich., Monday, March 5.

At the Charter Election held here, to-day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 100 majority—a Democratic gain of 200 since last year.

GALENA, Monday, March 5.

At the Municipal Election held in this City, today, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of two Aldermen, by an average majority of 108.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Monday, March 5.

At the Charter election here to-day the Republicans elected their whole ticket. D. W. PENDELL, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has 56 majority.

Freshet in Canada.

SERIOUS DAMAGE ON THE MAITLAND RIVER.

GODERICH, C. W., Monday, March 5.

The ice in the Maitland River broke up last night, causing great damage.

The steamer *Troy*, belonging to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was carried half a mile into the Lake, and lies aground with only half her hurricane deck above water.

The schooner *Brothers* was carried five miles into the lake, and serious damage was done to other vessels.

Fishermen's shanties were swept away, and 150 feet of the dock was thrown up.

The harbor is completely choked with ice.

Fortunately, no lives have been lost.

Navigation of the Hudson.

RONDOUT, Monday, March 5.

The steamers *Norwich* and *Manhattan*, of THOMAS CORNELL'S line, arrived here yesterday (Sunday) morning from New-York City. The captains report the river quite clear from New-York to Poughkeepsie. From Poughkeepsie to this place there is considerable ice. Boats will continue to run regularly from this place to New-York from this date.

Three Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 5.

On Thursday last while four men were crossing the Big Vermillion River, 13 miles south of Ottawa, their wagon capsized and three of the occupants named PROPER, DRAKE and BALL were drowned. Only two of the bodies have as yet been recovered.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

A mass meeting was held here this evening by the Democrats to ratify the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER for Governor. The meeting was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm manifested.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 5.

The State Senate to-day passed a bill increasing the directorship of the private stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to twenty-three, thus giving them a controlling influence over the State and city directors.

The Hard-Shell Delegates to Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 5.

St. Andrew's Hall, in this city, has been secured by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, for the Hard-Shell delegates from the State of New-York to the National Convention, which is to assemble here in April next.

Mutiny on a British Ship.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 5.

The black crew of the British ship *Avamingo* mutinied on Sunday. One negro was shot, but not mortally. Order was finally restored, when all the mutineers were arrested.

Troops for the Texan Frontier.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, March 5.

Major HUNT'S battery Company M., of the light artillery, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to New-Orleans.

From New-Mexico.

PETITIONS FOR A SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 4

The Legislature of New-Mexico has passed a resolution petitioning Congress to grant them a semi-weekly mail, running through in ten days.

The Mails of the Hungarian.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, March 5.

The revenue cutter *Daring* has returned here with the damaged mails of the steamship *Hungarian*, but brings no further news in regard to her loss.

Fire at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Monday, March 5.

A fire at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed Union Hall on Summit-street, a two-story building adjoining, and a dwelling and saloon opposite. Loss $8,000; insured $2,000.

Death of the Attorney-General of Maine.

BANGOR, Monday, March 5.

Hon. GEORGE W. INGERSOLL, Attorney-General of Maine, died this morning in this city.

The Yacht Wanderer.

OFF UPON ANOTHER CRUISE.

BOSTON, Monday, March 5.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed at 1 P. M. to-day for Havana.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 5.

FLOUR in large demand, and prices stiffer; sales to-day 4,100 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for superfine. WHISKY declined ½c.; sales at 19c.@19½c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged, demand moderate, and holders firm; Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50; Lard dull, at 10¼c. WHEAT dull and declined 3c. MONEY quieter, and demand less pressing. EXCHANGE on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 3.

FLOUR advanced 5c.@10c. Sales at $5 35@$5 45. WHISKY dull and heavy, at 19½c. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. LARD, 9½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. Money tight, demand pressing and beyond the supply. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 5.

FLOUR firm and active; Ohio and Howard-street $5 50. WHEAT quiet but firm at $1 37@$1 39 for Red, $1 45@$1 47 for White. CORN steady; White 72c.@73c.; Yellow 70c.@73c. PORK very dull; Mess, $17 50@$18; Prime, $14 50@$15. WHISKY dull at 24c.@24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active and advancing, at $1 55@$1 60 for White, and $1 33@$1 40 for Red. CORN active at 74c.@75c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 24c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 3.

COTTON; sales, to-day, 1,000 bales. Market depressed.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,200 bales; holders willing sellers at unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

Stocks firm and active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 30¾; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½.

Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. King writes to the Missionary Board of Boston, under date of Athens, Dec. 29, that, believing his years to be nearly numbered, he has been laboring to finish the work which has been given him to do. In addition to his regular service in Greek, he has been occupied in printing five volumes of his own writings, one in French and four in modern Greek. He has sold large numbers of the New Testament and Ten Commandments in modern Greek, and has in press a new edition of BAXTER's Saints' Rest, in the same language. His trial before the Greek authorities, on several charges, was to take place during the present month,

YE MODERN REBELLION.

Trouble in the Camp—Scenes Among the Leaders at Lynn—Strike, Striker, Strikest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGAMORE HOUSE, LYNN, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

Well, I've been and "done it again." Having received friendly notice from the courteous correspondents of the Boston papers, that trouble was anticipated at a meeting to be held by the female operatives, on Friday evening, I again posted down to this already famous place. The proprietors of the "Sagamore," Messrs. BURNETT & GREEN, have placed at one end of their spacious dining-room a large table, called by them the "Reporters' Retreat," and around that hospitable board I counted fourteen representatives of the all-powerful Press, coming from Boston, Worcester, Salem, Philadelphia, and Gotham. That we had a good time who can doubt, when he hears that, from soup to nuts, the entertainment was copied after the celebrated dinner given by ABDUL-MEDJID to HAROUN-ARSCHID? While at table the shrill sounds of fife and drum arrested our reportorial ear, and upon seeking the cause of said sounds, we discovered in the distance what seemed an army, with banners. We donned hat and coat, and plunged *in medias res*. The vast company, comprising some twelve hundred men, literally the bone and sinew of this city, had returned from a visit to Saugus, where they had been to encourage by their presence, and cheer by fraternal greetings, their fellow-strikers. Though soiled with mud, and weary from the march, as the band struck up that soul-inspiring "Yankee-Doodle" air, they presented such a determined, resolute, and manly bearing, that we could but echo in heart the words of one of the lady-bystanders: "If them fellers can't succeed, I'd like to see the crowd who can."

We followed the procession until we reached the dépôt. Here we were met by one of the Lady Committee women, who said she hoped "we would be at the meeting to-night, for they were going to have high old times, and if CLARA B—— dared to open her head, she was to be kicked down stairs." We gently asked the cause of all the inveighing against Miss CLARA, whose straight-forward manner and blunt way of coming to the point had rather excited our admiration, and were told that CLARA was one of a few smart girls who could get higher wages than the majority of the girls, and that regardless of the general welfare, she was stirring up the working-women to strike for higher pay than the bosses would be willing to pay, other than to such as she.

To make this clear to the casual reader let me explain: At a previous meeting an advance list of prices had been made out and adopted; Miss BROWN and other "smart girls" thought the list not advanced enough, and by a series of tactics and able speeches succeeded in carrying a second list still higher, and one which the manufacturers will not accede to. A Committee was appointed to obtain the signatures of all the females to the latter list, and as was generally supposed, they spent the greater part of the week in so doing, when what was the surprise of the high-list party to find that on his own responsibility Mr. W. OLIVER had had printed and circulated by the low-listers the first or only slightly advanced list. That this was manifestly improper is evident, but that it was expedient, I have no doubt. However this may be, the Highs, led on by CLARA, determined to meet the Lows at the meeting last night, and give them pieces of their minds in Allopathic doses, which doses the Lows proposed to antidote by the Homœopathic system of *Similia similibus curantuar* "Wasn't that a jolly dish to set before a"—reporter? In the classic tongue of Molly Stark, we answer, "you bet!"

Our little army of fourteen quill-ites stormed the hall, and having extemporized tables out of long wooden benches, arranged one on top of another, we prepared to pucker. If you will imagine Henry Ward Beecher's Church, or the old "Tabernacle," filled with ladies, or more appropriately, if you will remember a Patti matinée at the Academy, when, on arriving at the door two hours before the time for commencement, you have found the parquette filled with beautiful women, jabber, jabber, jabber, and then the stage entirely occupied by the same sex worse, wusser, wust, and you with your few male companions the sole representatives of Adam's race as originally pictured, you will have a faint idea of our trying situation. On the chair-woman's table were copies of the TIMES and local papers. Scrutinizing glances were cast at the paper and at us. What was up, we did not know, but subsequently ascertained that a discussion was going on as to the propriety of allowing us to remain, as it was evident, they said, that we didn't mean to do them justice. The main difficulty was, that your "gentlemanly compositor" had made me to err in the spelling of Mrs. HARRAN'S name; it should have been Mrs. O. H. HARRAN, and said compositor has it Mrs. HARON. Correct it, please, for I have managed thus far to keep on the right side of most of the ladies, and—why, *you* know I spelt it Harran, don't you? Help me out.

Mr. DILLON opened the meeting. He had been requested to take the Chair and to make a few remarks. He explained to the excited Highs and Lows that when a vote was once taken it should be considered a settled affair, and the minority should acquiesce in the decision. Therefore the necessity of clearly understanding the question before it was voted upon was obvious. His earnest appeal to them, that they should remember how serious a matter they were engaged in: that it was not for show or effect, but that they might earn bread for their little ones, and clothe themselves decently, was very touching. His manner was thoroughly in keeping with his topic, and produced a great sensation.

"I want to know, girls, if some of you havn't been working for so small a sum, that it is difficult for you to figure out how you stood, whether at a profit or a loss?" [Yes, yes.] "Are you willing to do so?" [No, no!] "Well, then, we rest on you; you, who suckle us in our infancy, who court us in our prime, who succor, support, and comfort us in our old age and declining powers, we rest on *you* to help us *here*, now, at *this* time; give us, journeymen shoemakers, your encouragement and coöperation, and we'll go on, on, on, e'en to Death's grim door." [Tremendous applause, great clapping, immense sensation, followed by a hum of approbative remarks from the fair crowd in the pit.] Mr. DILLON went on to speak of the exciting topic, which he was about to introduce to the house. He showed how absolute was the necessity of having the machine owners on the side of the girls. "If a man has a hundred machines in Salem or Marblehead, and he can find girls willing to run these machines well, at $5 per week, and the Lynn operatives strike for $5 50, will the owner not be justified in taking the work from Lynn, and have it done on his machines for the Lynn manufacturers for $5 per week. Why, then, ought we not to conciliate the owners, strike only for a fair increase, and they will aid you; whereas, if you demand an unfair increase, they will be able in three weeks, by the aid of out-of-town girls, to crush you out of existence. Remember the noble stand we men took on the glorious twenty-second, and if you love us, if you love your little ones, and your God, stand still, and when the day of trial comes, still stand." [Renewed applause.] Various Committees reported progress. They had been to Marblehead and to Newburyport, and after a thorough canvass of the places, they ascertained the feeling among the girls to be much the same as here; and that the operatives had pledged themselves to take no work from Lynn until the prices were regulated. The Guards had been waited on and invited to escort the ladies on the day of the procession, (it will be remembered that the Guards were under arms two days and nights during the riot,) and they would probably accept the invitation.

A note was read from "A Lady Operator," urging a concentration of interests, and that peace and concord should reign, instead of trouble and disturbance. She vindicated the shop girls from the charge of extravagance, and wanted to know if they hadn't just as good a right to switch a long-tailed skirt as the proudest lady in the land. The example of the Revolutionary Mothers was unfolded for the twentieth time, and the never-failing refrain, which displays the advisability of each Lynn becoming a regular old Moll Stark, wound up the "Lady Operator's" tale of woe.

All this time Mr. W. OLIVER, who had in all the other meetings been the master spirit, stood at the back end of the platform, in the Napoleonic attitude, and with downcast eye. He told us that, having met with the loss of a member of his family since the last meeting, he had not thought to be here; but duty called, and he obeyed. Fun will reign ere this meeting closes, said he, oracularly, as with meditative somnolence he turned his head from the audience and cleared his throat with a trochee. Keeping one eye on OLIVER and one on DILLON, who were, in their peculiar ways, striving for the mastery, I returned to my seat.

The question now came up—Who has dared to alter that list? A discursive debate ensued, the lady thought as long as Mr. OLIVER, who was the Chairman, had made the alteration in pencil on the adopted list, from which the one now circulated was printed, that he was the responsible party, and as he was Chairman he had a perfect right to do what he pleased. CLARA BROWN wasn't going to strike for less than she got now, that was certain. She could get $5 50 and $6, why should she strike for $5? "For God's sake don't act like a pack of fools. We've got the bosses where we can do as we please with 'em. If we won't work our machines, and the out-of-town girls won't take the work, what can the bosses do? [Cheers, hisses, "Shame," "Hoe her out," "Peat," &c.] Mr. DILLON tried to preserve order, and finally pulled his hair and almost rent his clothes in his great concern at the apparently inextricable confusion.

Cries for "Oliver, Oliver," now resounded through the house. The Lows determined that he should forsake his post of observation and ventilate his ideas. With resolute and almost terrific bearing he advanced to the foot lights, and with hand upon his heart, salaamed thrice. Not being a professional phonographer, I can give but a faint idea of his remarkable effort, but I'll do the best I can.

"Is the ladies ready to hear me, and to hear what I have to say? Coming here with feelings you know nothing of, I am oppressed with the magnitude of this occasion. I've worked for you with all my power, I've engineered you through thick and thin. I come here because it is my duty. Having a dead sister, also an uncle, you may imagine that I am in no mood for publicity, but when I come here and see this wranglin', it makes my heart ache. *Them pencil marks is right.* [Sensation.] Shall we cut our own throats. Two and two makes four, don't it? Well, then, the bosses have put down their prices heretofore, not because it was just, but because they could, and now we mean that they shall understand, and they can't because they can't." [Applause.]

CLARA BROWN—Mr. OLIVER, I say if we are going to strike for anything, let's strike for something worth having. [Hoe her out.]

Mr. OLIVER (resuming)—If Miss BROWN (sarcastically) wishes to speak, *I'll* wait. Has she finished? Let us revote on this whole matter. Those in favor of the low rate say Aye. [Tremendous Aye.] Contrary minded, Nay. [An evident minority.] 'Tis a vote. [Great and excited applause, mingled with cheerings and derisive laughter.] Did I hear any one say the vote was doubted? "Yes." Well, then, I'll poll the house. No, I won't. Stand up, all who are in favor of the Low list, and let 'em *see* who's who. [Up the majority got, and it was again decided in favor of the Low list, thereby upsetting for the third time the movements and votings of other occasions.]

MRS. DAMON made a fervent appeal to her sisters to be united, for if they were not they would be worsted, and then their condition would be pitiable indeed—worse, far worse, than that of any Southern slave, &c.

It having been determined to have a procession, they proceeded to choose a marshal; one faction wanted DILLON, the others OLIVER.

A Mr. RICH was proposed, but they said he sold rum, and no rumseller should lead the women of Lynn. Finally, OLIVER, who saw his hour of triumph approaching, then threw off all rhetorical propriety and indulged in a jolly exhortation, and then said he would put

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

The Great Southern and Southwestern Railway Line—Gaps Filing Up—Business Increasing—Improvements on Foot at Washington—Effect on the Commerce of New-York.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

The miserable system of railway, river and omnibus transhipments of passengers and goods which has so long delayed the public, and driven business from the great Southern lines, is in process of thorough reform. Not long ago, the traveler from your City to Richmond was obliged to eke out the dismal journey in twelve different conveyances; a much greater distance westward was accomplished in two, to wit.: the ferry and the Erie train. The mile and a half staging across Philadelphia is now avoided, and *live* schemes are on foot to reform the system altogether. In the matter of freight, the advantage to the lines themselves, to the country at large, and New-York City in particular, will be immense. Will it divert some business from the Erie? It will create more business, and so compensate ten fold. To doubt the policy of opening and clearing great avenues to the commercial centre, is to return to the transhipping, time-wasting, charge-increasing, "protective" policy which has so long been a damper on the business of so many Southern cities; it is to deny the well-known advancement of such towns as Atlanta—for a long time the only positive railway *connection* in the South.

Before October last, all the freight passing from the Camden and Amboy line to the Philadelphia and Baltimore, was carted a mile and a half through the streets of this city. Now it is delivered by the Camden and Amboy boats from the trains at Camden to the trains of the Philadelphia and Baltimore, which run to the river as do the passenger trains. And since October, only five months, the through freight business has increased from this cause some *thirty three per cent.* So much for filling up one gap; how will it be when the great Southwest pours in its produce untrammeled by a single break? To proceed: the Philadelphia and Baltimore Company are advancing with that bridge across the Susquehanna, cutting off the Havre de Grace detention. This will be a great work, 3,300 feet, costing about half a million. The McCallum *wooden* truss is decided upon. It will be some three years yet in completing. The Company will then either use the car-carrying boats to carry freight cars to the Baltimore and Ohio at Baltimore, or will steam it through the streets of the Monumental City, as commercial necessity and surface condensation will have rendered this feasible by that time.

To go on: at Washington, the transhipping business being so near the Capitol, approximates in delay and slovenliness, as far as mere matter can, to the great example before it. Freight is carted a mile and a half to the river, and there boated to Aquia Creek or to Alexandria, put in trains, and so tumbled about the streets of the cities all the way down. But a great scheme, which we believe to be "live," is on foot for Washington. Its success will be the creation of a tremendous southwest traffic. It is to put a connecting road from the Baltimore and Ohio dépôt at Washington to the river, where a branch will run to the wharf of the Aquia Creek route to Richmond, and another across the river, widening the old highway bridge, where there is already a road four miles to Alexandria, and thence the great Orange and Alexandria line to Lynchburgh, and thence an unbroken line to the Tennessee chain of roads and connections, and so on to New-Orleans. This will necessitate a tunnel under the Capitol hill, for which there are two routes. The west route will probably interfere with the grounds; the east route tunnel will be 3,000 to 4,000 feet, costing $150,000, and will probably be selected. The road and bridge will cost as much more. By the time this is done the Camden and Amboy should put carrying boats on between Camden and the Philadelphia and Baltimore station at the foot of Washington-avenue. We believe the latter Company would put on these boats, for the price of ferriage now paid to the Camden and Amboy. But a better way would be to lay a line from Kensington, (the Philadelphia terminus of the Camden and Amboy, *viâ* Trenton, where they cross the Delaware,) through Water or Front-street, to the aforesaid Philadelphia and Baltimore station, and use steam in the streets, which is already safer than horses—can stop quicker, run slower, ran faster, run cheaper, and which, by means of surface condensation, can run without noise or visible steam. Well, these things being done—and they are bound to be done—we can run the same freight car from Jersey City to Lynchburg. Here is a change of gauge from four feet eight and one-half inches to five feet, and this, according to present car construction, is far enough to run. With one transhipment at Lynchburg, the next run is to New-Orleans, or Memphis, or anywhere in the great Southwest. To be sure the New-Jersey Railroad is four feet ten inches gauge, and the rest of the route four feet eight and one-half inches, but this makes no serious trouble, as the same car, gauged to four feet nine and one-quarter inches, or a little more, as is already regularly done between the same gauges on the Cleveland and Toledo, can run on both and all the roads. The Orange and Alexandria, the Virginia and Tennessee, the Virginia Central, and that general line of roads, are enterprising and prosperous, and need but these comparatively little City connections to complete a splendid enterprise—the immediate and unbroken union of the great Southwest with New-York. The notable and never to be forgotten fact is, that all this is not merely a scheme:—the through-roads are already built, and nothing can stop the enterprise which has carried them through from completing these connections, as we shall see to our advantage before long. As to the directly Southern business, protection has got some seven years longer to run; the Fredericksburgh and Potomac road from Aquia Creek to Richmond—i. e., from the Baltimore and Ohio to Richmond—has exclusive control of all freight passing to or through Richmond; otherwise, the Virginia Central, which joins the Orange and Alexandria, another route from the Baltimore and Ohio to Richmond, would take the freight, as they now do many of the passengers, for the South. It is possible that the Aquia Creek route may join the Richmond and Petersburgh through the streets of Richmond, and that this may join the line south of Petersburgh through the streets of Petersburgh, and so save two serious delays in the Southern business. If not, these one-horse roads will continue in their one-horseness, and the public, as well as the companies themselves, will be punished for it, till the *protection* runs out.

And now as to the Western business. The Baltimore and Ohio is helped by the first named improvements, and in spite of its hard grades and curves; its *coal* costs merely the digging. The fact is, the New-York Central might well buy the Erie and make a local road of it, so avoiding its competition. The Erie, too, has curves and grades which do not compare favorably with the level Central, and it has no very cheap coal. And the Pennsylvania Central, too, has begun to take advantage of the Philadelphia improvements: it has already secured a fine water front by the side of the Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the foot of Washington-avenue, and will join the track of the latter about a mile out of town, and begin at once to do its through freight business without transhipment. Then a car can run from Jersey City to Chicago, *viâ* Philadelphia, if the New-Jersey Central, which taps it at a nearer point, does not arrange to do it. This water front of both companies is 1,150 feet, and their combined space, made land and all, 13 acres. And here they will doubtless put up a splendid station for their through freight and passenger business. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Company have a *perpetual* right to use steam from the water, out of town, through Washington-avenue—a street well adapted to it—100 feet wide.

All this will benefit this City and the roads and the Southwest, but New-York is the centre they seek,—and let us ever remember that this centre will be most benefited. If our own roads cannot open facilities enough, what short-sighted policy must that be which discourages the attempts of others, while so surely contributing to the general good. In another letter I shall refer to some interesting features of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, and to other matters in this city which have to do with the irrepressible conflict of progress with panics and old fogyism.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE WEST INDIES.

Causes of the Decline of Jamaica—Not the High Price of Labor—Letters from an Englishman.

The following letters upon a subject of general interest, which is discussed at length by a special correspondent of the TIMES, are copied from the Leeds (England) *Mercury*—

To the Editors of the Leeds Mercury:

GENTLEMEN: In the letter I had the honor of addressing you a few days ago, I attempted to shew that the unwillingness of free negroes to work on the plantations was not the chief cause of the depressed state of the Island of Jamaica. I propose to-day to consider the present condition of the island, in order that the public may more fully understand the difficulties connected with any attempt to restore its former prosperity, and to show that the cost of labor in this colony is not so high as to prevent a profitable cultivation of the soil.

Many American and other travelers landing at Kingston have found the means of communication so bad, and a journey through the island so difficult, that they have contented themselves with forming their opinion of Jamaica from that town and the country immediately adjacent. I need not say that the "glory is departed" from Kingston, and the population is about the worst in the island. All the most idle and depraved are congregated there, and to judge of the free negro race from a stroll through the filthy streets and alleys of Kingston, would be as fair as to describe London after a half-hour's ramble through Spitalfields or St. Giles'.

The estates immediately around Kingston are amongst the most unfortunate in the colony. Some should never have been tried as cane-land, and others have been abandoned from causes already mentioned. It is an undoubted fact, which must at once be acknowledged, that a very large part of the sugar-land in Jamaica is fast returning to "bush." I have attempted to account for this, and at a future time may point out the possibility of bringing it once more into cultivation.

But there still remains a considerable number of estates producing sugar. Some of these are slowly but steadily sinking into decay and ruin. The boiling-house is dilapidated; the laborers are irregular in their work; the land is badly cleared and poorly manured, yielding small crops, and returning nothing to the owners. The roads are out of repair, thus increasing the cost of transport, and the properties too small to support a proper managing establishment. It is a point not sufficiently known or appreciated in England, that small properties are often called to bear an expense of £630 per annum for management—£500 of which would be saved by a resident proprietor. Such an expense can easily be borne on large properties, but becomes a crushing incumbrance on small ones.

Whilst we may, therefore, expect to hear that Jamaica proprietors are forced to sell or abandon more land, we may hope to find a new race of planters, who will enter on the cultivation of sugar with the same energy and success, with the same prudence and economy, that distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon race in every quarter of the globe. Some such there are already in Jamaica. It would be invidious to mention names, though any one connected with the island would at once acknowledge that such exist. In St. Ann's, which is chiefly a grazing country, and where you may see cattle that would do honor to the finest farms in England, I could point out some sugar estates in a highly flourishing condition; where I was told by the managers that they could readily obtain a supply of labor at reasonable wages, though doubtless at certain seasons, especially during the pimento-picking, they would be glad of more hands.

An estate in that neighborhood, which had gradually been sinking under the combined influences of debt and bad management, when placed under the direction of a competent and active attorney, immediately changed its aspect, and is now not only returning something to its proprietors in England, but is nearly free from debt, amounting, about five years ago, to more than £10,000.

In Westmoreland, in Trelawney, and St. Thomas-in-the-East, large and flourishing estates are yielding handsome incomes to their owners. On an estate in St. James' I found that from the same acreage they were producing more sugar than in the days of Slavery; and the negroes, so far from refusing to work, were earning (during sugar-boiling) from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a-day, by working overtime; and the manager, a colored man, assured me he never as yet had reason to complain of an insufficient supply of labor. Such examples as these seem to me to prove incontestably, that under proper management, and with adequate capital, estates may continue to flourish in this "unfortunate island."

On inquiry from several planters, and other gentlemen well acquainted with the resources of Jamaica, whether they thought money wisely invested would return reasonable profits, they unanimously replied, that from 10 to 20 per cent. might be counted upon.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not men embark their capital in so hopeful a field? This may be accounted for by two opposite facts—the one, that a false impression exists in England as to the real capabilities of the island in its present condition, produced by the depressed feeling of many residents, who, accustomed in years gone by to see a profusion of wealth, are so disheartened by the poverty and ruin around them as to discourage all hope of amending the fallen fortunes of the colony, unless the Home Government will either reimpose protective duties, or encourage so vast an immigration as will more than supply the labor market. The other, that real difficulties, of no ordinary kind, do exist to the bringing back into cultivation tracts of land which already, for some time, have relapsed into the original state of "bush."

As I mentioned in my last letter, in such districts a real "want of labor" is felt. The negroes have left the valleys or sea-coast where they were before located, and are either squatting or have purchased land on the hills.

I will briefly describe the condition of the negro families which have left the cane-fields, and are now settled in the interior of the island. It is impossible in a few lines to give a fair and thorough description of their condition, but there are several works on the subject, to which your readers may refer. Some of these free-negro villages are far from presenting a pleasing picture. Their huts are dirty and badly built, the inhabitants degraded and vicious, falling back into some of the worst superstitions of Africa. The vices of Slavery have not been removed by freedom, as they have received but little instruction, and the example of the few Europeans in their neighborhood has not improved their moral sensibility. They are idle and wretched, and the rate of mortality is high amongst them. Marriage, as in the time of Slavery, is but lightly regarded.

These, I believe, might be tempted by good cottages, regular wages, and kind treatment, to return to the cane-fields; but it would require good management, and a judicious and forbearing manner. If left for many years without European influence, they will, I fear, fall into as low a position as some of the worst tribes of Africa.

But a far larger number of hill villagers are the very reverse. Where a good and earnest clergyman or missionary has been working amongst them, where schools have been established, and the European influence has been moral, these negro villages may compare, for cleanliness and a general air of comfort, with our English hamlets. The cottages, constantly the property of the occupier, are well built, with three or four rooms, the sitting-room neatly furnished, and not unfrequently pictures adorn the walls. The richer, and more industrious, possess land of their own, and often employ several laborers. They grow provisions, yams, and other bread kinds, which are sold at the neighboring market, and are often carried considerable distances to supply those who are working in the cane-fields or at some sea-port. Others grow Indian corn. One negro family, consisting of a mother and two sons, (the mother had been a slave,) had just realized at the time of my visit £140 for the produce of their fields, worked by their own hands and two hired laborers. A great number cultivate the sugar-cane, but the rude manner of preparing it both diminishes the quantity and lowers the quality of the sugar; but I have seen very fair sugar for exportation raised on land in hills near Maroon Town; and in that district one man, who had been born a slave, raised on his own land no less than *one hundred* barrels of sugar in the year.

I think there is hardly a more pleasing sight to be found out of England than one of these villages on a Sunday morning: the pretty white cottages, nestled in their groves of palm and cocoa-nut, with their gardens of plantains and bananas, fragrant with the most beautiful tropical flowers, sending forth a crowd of well-dressed, orderly, and happy people quietly wending their way to the chapel (built at their own expense) on the neighboring hill. To see a congregation of 500 or 1,000 attentive and intelligent listeners, and to see the affection with which they regard the European Minister, whom, in some cases, they, though poor, entirely support.

When it is remembered that these men and women were either themselves slaves, or are the children of slaves, who, during slavery, hardly ever attended a place of worship, and were even punished for so doing, one feels almost a righteous indignation on hearing emancipation pronounced a failure, and the condition of Jamaica held up as a disgrace to England. I venture to say that the most degraded of the free negroes are morally and socially in a better position now than they were as slaves, and that the greater portion of the black population in Jamaica are both happier and far more enlightened than negro slaves have ever been in any part of the world.

I remain, gentlemen, yours obediently,

Nov. 27, 1859. ERNEST NOEL.

[TO THE SAME.]

GENTLEMEN: In my two former letters, which you did me the honor to insert in your valuable journal, I almost entirely confined myself to the statement of a few facts relating to the Island of Jamaica. I feel great diffidence in leaving the domain of simple observation to enter on that of opinion; and in expressing my views on the future prospects of that colony, I am fully conscious that a more complete and accurate knowledge of all the difficulties which surround the question might materially modify some of them.

Several of the leading minds who have lately given their attention to this subject, have come to the conclusion that nothing is required to bring back prosperity to the ruined estates of Jamaica but an adequate supply of regular labor.

I am very far from denying that 50,000 coolies would greatly increase the production of sugar, though I have very great doubts whether a much smaller number would have a proportionate result. Under the present *régime*, unless you can overstock the labor-market, I believe the effect of a partial immigration scheme would be very unsuccessful. Mr. STEPHEN CAVE, in the able paper which he read before the National Association at Bradford, dwelt upon the effect which the example of industrious coolies would produce on the negroes; but I think that effect was overestimated. They might find a better example in some of their own race on several of the still flourishing estates. But, granting that it would greatly tend to the prosperity of the colony, or rather would in no small degree assist the proprietors of the soil, we must examine the mode by which such a desirable result is to be obtained.

Immigration from India and China on such a scale as in any way to meet the wants of the colony would be very costly, and two questions immediately arise: How is this expense to be met? and who is to be thereby benefited? The proprietors of Jamaica are both unwilling and unable to furnish the means for a large immigration. Some of the best informed amongst them very much doubt whether the colony would be permanently benefited. No doubt much more sugar would be grown; but it is doubted whether the profits would, in the course of years, more than cover the annual drain on the resources of the country by this continual importation and exportation of laborers.

If the expense is to be borne by the community at large, it must be shown that the main body of taxpayers will receive a corresponding advantage. I fear, whatever may be the truth, you *will never persuade a laboring population to believe that they will be gainers by the introduction of a competing race.*

If the planters are willing to bear the whole expense of the immigrants, both from and to India and China, the colony can have no cause to complain, and no difficulties ought to be placed in their way.

But another great question arises—What power is the planter to have over the immigrant, and for how long? A man of great experience in the island gave it me as his opinion, on a careful study of the question, that unless the labor of the immigrant was at least guaranteed for six years, it would not repay the proprietor the expense of the two voyages, and then only under favoring circumstances. But I should trespass too long on your space if I were to enter on the delicate question as to the amount of coercion that it is wise and lawful to place in the hands of an employer of labor.

I candidly confess that whilst I should rejoice to see the deserted valleys of Jamaica once more waving with canes, I have not the slightest hope of seeing this accomplished by the plan of immigration that has been proposed; and *if the only hope for the slaves in America rests on the regeneration of the West Indies through coolie labor, I fear that their bondage must be perpetual.* Can nothing, then, be done for Jamaica?

I may be mistaken, but I firmly believe that the matter rests entirely in the hands of individual owners and cultivators of the soil.

I believe, with perhaps but one exception, legislation can do exceedingly little to remedy the evil.

To return to protective duties is impossible, but perhaps something may be done towards preventing the terrible tide of Slave immigration that still flows freely into Cuba. I fear there is now but little doubt that at least a very appreciable portion of the prosperity of that island is *sustained by the fresh importation of slaves, and of free Chinese, whose condition is even more deplorable.*

I feel that it is almost presumption in one who, though honestly and diligently, yet so hastily, has studied the subject, to venture to propose any mode by which the fallen fortunes of the colony can be restored.

The following suggestions are chiefly gathered from conversations with several managers of estates and owners of property in the island. Each one alone no doubt would effect but little, but all combined would, I think, change the aspect of many parts of the country.

I would first suggest that managers of estates should coöperate with missionaries, or the zealous clergy, instead of thwarting them in their arduous labors.

Notwithstanding Mr. TROLLOPE's remarks, I venture to say the negro can and does become as intelligent a Christian as an Englishman with similar advantages; and I would even advance further, and assert that, when well instructed, he is more easily led by religious motives than others. I received the most remarkable testimony from two gentlemen, both long residents in the West Indies, and both actively employed during the trying season which followed emancipation, that they were bound to admit, that but for the missionaries, in the first joy of freedom, the people would have entirely left work and have generally fallen into the most terrible degradation, and that labor for the fields would have been impossible to have been obtained.

This degradation has taken place in some parts, and labor is very scarce, though a considerable population is within a short distance of the cane-field.

2. Education should be more regarded as an economical arrangement. The school and half-timers should be a regular supplement to the mill. I gathered some striking facts on this point.

3. Comfortable cottages should be built, with garden land attached, and the elevation of the laborer in every way promoted. It should never be forgot, in discussing this subject, that it is not yet thirty years since the negro race was delivered from the degrading and corrupting influences of Slavery. These cottages should, where possible, be near the cane-fields, and be let at a fair rental. This is the case in Sainte-Croix, and on a few flourishing estates in Jamaica.

4. Marriages should be encouraged and promoted, and I need not say that the licentiousness of bookkeepers (instead of being, as in times gone by, connived at) should be carefully prevented.

I believe, by attending both to the morality and health of the people, by encouraging marriage, securing medical advice, and improving the dwellings, a very large increase to the population might be confidently looked for in the course of a very few years.

Regular wages, and, above all, kind and judicious treatment, would, I think, very generally secure a regular supply of labor, and in conjunction with the ordinary skilful management of the sugar cultivation and manufacture, furnish ample returns to the owner of the soil. In some parts of the Island Gov. HINCK's proposal might be adopted with success, but I do not think it could be to any very large extent applied to a scattered population. There is one system of immigration, which, if it could be carried out, would materially benefit proprietors in these localities, where there is a real and irremediable scarcity of native labor, and where, at the same time, a rich soil, a perfect climate, suitable to the growth of either sugar or cotton, would amply repay the cultivator, if he could secure (what his predecessors have driven away) an industrious population.

The system of Coolie immigration, as so successfully carried on in the Mauritius, from its proximity to India, is too costly for Jamaica; but if *coolies, Chinese, or free negroes from the Southern States of America, could be induced not to come to the Island for a few years, but to settle with their wives and children in villages built for them in convenient situations*, not only would the planters save the heavy expense of the return voyage, (at the same time losing his best hands,) but the natural increase of such families would greatly tend to keep him supplied with a permanent and well-trained body of laborers.

I have not taken into consideration the many other productions of the Island, since I regard sugar as the most important. No investigation, however, into the future prospects of the colony would be complete without mentioning that many other staples may be produced, especially cotton, which we may hope will before long considerably advance the prosperity of this most beautiful but unfortunate dependency of the British Crown.

I remain, gentlemen, yours obediently,

Dec. 17, 1859. ERNEST FOEL.

Present Aspect of the McLane Treaty.

From the London Times City Article, Feb. 15.

From the Mexican accounts to-day, *viâ* New-York, there are symptoms that the Liberal Party are regaining a little strength. Should this change in their prospect continue, it will increase the chances of the American treaty being ratified by the Senate at Washington, and of a vote being obtained from the Lower House for the £800,000 essential to its fulfillment. As Congress, however, has not yet organized, and there are only four months of the session remaining, great doubts may be entertained of any definitive settlement. As far as the foreign creditors are concerned, the uncertainty, perhaps, need cause little regret. When JUAREZ held sufficient power to afford other Governments some reasons which they might consider valid for dealing with him as the representative of the Mexican people, and when it was clearly believed that Mr. BUCHANAN would hold to his pledge that no purchases should be made from Mexico by the United States without due stipulations on behalf of the foreign bondholders, there was good ground to regard the McLane treaty with favor. But the revelations since made have been calculated to excite dissatisfaction. It has been boldly avowed that of the £800,000 now proposed to be paid to JUAREZ £400,000 is to be returned to the United States in the shape of indemnities to American citizens, and that the whole of the remainder is to be appropriated by the Mexicans. And this is not all. The same organs congratulate the American people that the contemplated surrender of rights of way by Mexico to the United States will preclude any necessity for the American Government to commit themselves to the task of restoring order in Mexico generally, or indeed of taking any steps that would involve liabilities on their part either to the Mexican Government or to foreign nations. The power of transit and the command of eligible ports on the Atlantic and Pacific will, it is averred, fulfill every want that the American people can for the present entertain. Having military sway over these points, they can extend their operations at pleasure, and avow or disavow them as may be found expedient. "Sonora," it is remarked, "separated from the rest of Mexico by our transit line, can be occupied from California without trouble, and that province, from its mining wealth, is the one to be desired, while the Southern districts, with their factions and their involvements, would bring nothing but annoyance." This doctrine would leave the Mexicans still to tear themselves to pieces, and to dishonor all their foreign obligations on the plea that they have no responsible Government. The argument resorted to in favor of the breach of faith with regard to the £800,000 is, that the purchase of rights of way is not a purchase of "territory," and that Mr. BUCHANAN's promise was intended only in the latter sense. If England were to sell to the Emperor of Russia the right of way from the Punjab to Calcutta, the Americans would probably question the logic that might pretend she had not parted with territory. Mexico must have sold something, because the Americans are not people to pay for an idea, and she has nothing to sell, except by consent of her creditors. The bondholders have a claim on all the revenues of Mexico, and the £800,000 now to accrue in revenue of some land, either ordinary or extraordinary. Moreover, the retention of the £400,000 to meet the demands of American citizens, while the prior claims of British, French and Dutch citizens are disregarded, would stamp the whole arrangement as one of the most unjust upon record. At the same time it must be repeated that, although the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN have not disowned the intentions thus publicly attributed to his Cabinet, they have not formally admitted them. There is, consequently, room to hope that the respectable policy originally set forth by those who were entitled to express his views in this country, will yet be adhered to even in the face of popular clamor.

A Word for Garibaldi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in one or two of the City papers a most infamous aspersion of the character of Mlle. RAIMONDI, to whom rumor has said GARIBALDI was about to be married. Permit me to say a few words in reply.

It was my good fortune to be at Como at the time la Marchesa RAIMONDI volunteered to carry the dispatch from Como through the line of Austrian scouts—if I remember rightly it was on the 28th or 29th of June. Figure to yourself then, what were the feelings of the General when, at the moment that every means of communicating with Varese, a distance of 13 miles, seemed cut off, a young, handsome and spirited girl presented herself and volunteered for the service. The first impulse of GARIBALDI was, naturally, one of intense admiration for such courage and devotion to her country in one so young; his second, not to permit such an evident sacrifice of youth and life itself, for Austrian troops are as wolves, at least toward Italians, heeding no distinction even of sex in their cruelties and Polish bigotry. She, however, insisted, and finally started on her perilous errand; the dispatch arrived safely at its destination, and three days afterward GARIBALDI drove the Austrians a second time out of Varese and a second time hoisted the tricolor of Italy. Now let me ask, what is the first inference that we draw as to the *probable* character of a girl of scarce twenty summers, who could offer herself for such a forlorn hope—for a work, too, that it was found *no man could undertake?* I need not answer the question, for the heart of every true soul responds within itself. One word as to Gen. GARIBALDI—if it be permitted for so humble a person as myself to be for a moment his defender. To those who know him, I have nothing new to say, for the whole man is *one living truth personified;* to those who do *not* know him, I would merely say that since 1841, when I first saw him, until this moment, and for all time previous, I would pledge my life that no act, word or even *thought* of his has ever been other than good, brave and generous. His manner is that of a child, his face the index of his soul, lofty and firm, his speech clear and winning, his frame of powerful mould; in fact, truth, simplicity and resolution, joined with unyielding courage and great physical strength, mark the whole man; and to add still greater lustre to these attributes, his *modesty* outweighs them all. But to see him in his real and whole nature is to see him among the hills of the Valtellina or the Tyrol, at the *head* of his men—*where he always is*—dashing on, sword in hand, to meet—himself the first—the oppressors of his country; it is not a band of men that ride so fiercely, swiftly and mightily, to the charge—*it is as one man*, and that one man is he whose name rings high above the clash of arms and the din of battle, at once the watchword and the war cry—"GARIBALDI!" Those men, be they twenty, fifty, one hundred or ten thousand, are literally but as *one soul*, one *body*, as on they dash, many never to return, content to win or die, while led by "*Il liberatore d'Italia*," whose only but cheering answer, as on they sweep to the charge, is "*Avanti, Italiani, la morte ai Tedeschi!*"

Those who think and say that Modern Italy has no heroes, no men, should have seen Garibaldi, Cialdini, Fanti, De Medici, Durando, Pallavicini, De Christoforis, Turr, the Hungarian, and a host of others, with Italy's best, bravest and noblest blood in the ranks as "Cacciatori," following blindly their leaders, hungry, tired and wounded, but cheerful, willing, and contented to die for "*poor Italia!*" Then, *then*, they would not have said, "Italy has no men!" Such things the writer saw during last year.

What cause, then, can fall with such a man for leader, and such men for followers, God and right on its side?

But I have not said the tithe of what I could say, and I only say this much that those who read may judge of the probable truth of, and probable motive for, such petty snake-like attacks on those who are not here to answer; and I desire to say, in conclusion, that he who fabricates, or who repeats, anything to the prejudice of GIUSEPPI GARIBALDI as a brave, honest and truthful man, is guilty of *willful falsehood*, and that he who seeks to slander so truthful, brave and noble a woman as is the Marchesa RAIMONDI, is less than a man. Even were she what is said, he was no man that made her such, nor is he any more a man that insults or contemns her;—for, admitting for a moment that such *could* be true, (which it *could* not, and is not)—does it not only show in stronger relief what woman's nature is capable of if left to itself? Would that daring act sink her deeper in her supposed depravity, or would it, alone as it were, not be sufficient to atone for any and every act of "crime" that she could ever have committed, and place her high on a pedestal in bold relief before the tameness, and rottenness, and insincerity, of *cant* and *hypocrisy?* Every heart answers, AYE!—and thus I nail *the slander made at a penny a line* to the counter. If "our correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*" doubts my word, let him apply for information to his brave and truthful countryman, CHARLES DE LA VARENNE, who was at Como, and with GARIBALDI at the time—the ex-Editor of the *Courrier* at Paris no doubt knows him.

Thanking you, in the name of Gen. GARIBALDI, and of Mlle. RAIMONDI, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, W. DE R.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

Cause of the British Failure in China.

From the London Times.

Last night the House of Commons paused upon the threshold of the Navy Estimates to hold a conversation upon China, the result of which, to quote the words of Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, was—"After the reverse which we have recently experienced in China, it is necessary that some great demonstration shall be made with the view of retrieving our position in that country." No party in the House says more than this, and no party says less. Moreover, all parties agree that there shall be, upon some early occasion, a grand field day, in which all the details of this wonderful unanimity shall be fully debated, and when the blame of the late disaster shall be kept, like a shuttlecock, in continual passage between the Ministerial and the Opposition benches.

To this inconsequent debate there was, however, an episode. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, whose conduct as Commander-in-Chief of the naval force in the Chinese Seas had so often formed the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, was now for the first time present as a member of the House during a Chinese debate. Admiral SEYMOUR, as a naval officer—except only as to one point in dispute, to which we are about to refer—needs no defence. What he did in the affair of the Barcha he did upon the responsibility of Sir JOHN BOWRING, whose policy he was enforcing; what he did in the North, he did in giving effect to the policy of Lord ELGIN. In carrying out the operations suggested to him he was moderate and merciful, and he was prudent and brave. It was very creditable to the House of Commons that they listened with encouraging cheers and with respectful attention to an officer who stood before them to recount in unpracticed phrases the story of his services, and that they even did not turn away when he resuscitated that defunct House of Commons bore "the Lorcha Arrow." There was no necessity for Sir MICHAEL to go back so far as this. The skill and conduct with which Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR kept the Canton River with an insignificant force, the excellent arrangements by which he destroyed the Imperial fleet at Fatshan, and the success with which he silenced and dismantled the forts at Taku, are not matters that require proof, or which can be doubted either now or hereafter. Apart from the deference due to an old officer who has done the State good service, there was only one point of novel interest in his explanation. We are very sorry that this point should exist, but it is matter of notoriety that it does exist, and after recent occurrences it was, we think, quite necessary, upon public grounds, that Admiral SEYMOUR should offer some explanation of it. In the dispatches which left China before the passage of the Pei-ho was forced it is believed that Admiral SEYMOUR was accused of having been slow and wanting in energy in seconding the efforts of Lord ELGIN in the north. This charge has recently been repeated by Mr. OLIPHANT, in his *History of the Elgin Embassy*, and it has been even more strongly stated by both the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews*. Mr. OLIPHANT, having been secretary to the Embassy, his accusation assumes an official form, and may be considered as almost equal to a charge made by Lord ELGIN himself. It is, indeed, generally understood that there are dispatches in existence which entirely justify Mr. OLIPHANT in believing that he related much less in his *History* than his chief had stated in his dispatches. Of course an English Admiral could not sit still under such an accusation. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR has made his reply, and he declares the charge to be unfounded, the fair statement to have been suppressed, and the documents which would have made it clear to have been excised from the blue-book.

This was the only point which was in dispute during last night's discussion. It is to some extent a personal matter, and therefore one from which the House of Commons would willingly turn away. The forts had been taken, and the treaty had been gained, and many reasonable people think that it would have been wise to shake hands over the success. The Admiralty had fully approved the conduct of Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR; and the Foreign office, we must assume, had fully approved the conduct of Lord ELGIN. We utterly dissent from the *dictum* of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that this approval of the Admiralty rendered it impossible for Lord JOHN RUSSELL "to go into the questions adverted to, as to Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR's conduct and the differences with the noble lord who was Her Majesty's Ambassador to China" but as a matter of expediency we think it had been better if those differences had been consigned to oblivion in the muddy waters of the Peiho. When, however, such a matter is officially made public by both parties to the dispute, we submit that it assumes an aspect of some public importance. Nearly all our late failures can be traced to these unhappy disagreements between the officers employed in the naval service. Whenever they occur in such a signal form that it is not possible to ignore them, it becomes therefore a public necessity to investigate them, and so adjudge the fault. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR has in his place in Parliament charged Lord ELGIN's Secretary to the Embassy, and therein has constructively charged Lord ELGIN himself, with having sought to poison the public mind in regard to the conduct of Sir MICHAEL, who had striven "to do his duty." We do not see how after this the production of the whole correspondence can be avoided. We hope, however, that when next the subject of our relations with China occupies the House of Commons it will be with some better effect than to disinter old enmities and parade personal disputes, and that some other subject will be proposed to the country than that of making "great demonstrations," at the rate of two or three millions per demonstration. As at present proposed, it seems to us that this third Chinese war is very likely to produce nothing better than a continued income-tax, with perhaps the collateral advantage of giving the opportunity of cheap freights for their produce to the Chinese merchants in our return storeships.

What an English Sportsman Thinks of Us.

Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY, an English sporting gentleman who honored our country by coming all the way from England last Summer to shoot buffaloes on our Western prairies, is writing an account of manners and customs in America. As he was in the country only a few weeks, and he's attention was absorbed during most of that time by the woes and wants of his dogs, his observations very naturally lack profoundness and value; but as a general thing they are amusing, and now and then not absolutely destitute of common sense. Perhaps a few paragraphs from his last letter may interest our readers:

NATIVE AMERICANS ABOVE BEING SERVANTS—MR BERKELEY MORALISES THEREON.

The servants, male and female, in the hotel—indeed, it is the case throughout America—were mostly Irish; it is, and one not far-off day will terribly be, the curse of that splendid New World, that its own native hands are too democratically set up or foolishly and proudly insane to earn their honest livelihood by the fair and highly-remunerated emolument offered by their own country! What a lesson *that ought to be* to those English democrats and selfishly prominent demagogues as to the boasted "blessings of universal suffrage," and what they call the "popular rights" of mankind! The old adage of the "beggar on horseback" is not inapplicable to the state of things a view of what ought to have been the laboring classes in America afforded me, and in my opinion the true interests of a country cannot be long maintained when all are masters and none are men; and a majority returned to Congress not by the wealth and intelligence of the nation, but by the houseless and despotic, desperate and wandering class—a coercion exercised over the free use of the conscience by numbers armed with the revolver and rifle.

TYRANNY OF THE ROWDIES.

To talk of the undue influence by landlords in England over their tenants, their tenants having many an interest *in common* with their landlords, is a mere drop of water in the sea compared with the tyranny exercised by the "boh-hoys" and "rowdies" over the freedom of universal suffrage; and when I read the lucubrations of Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN at the reform meetings, as they are called, when they hold up, I fear, the disuniting States of America as a pattern to this country, I am at a loss what to do—to marvel at the mistake of these orators, or to laugh at the impudence of the attempt to lean a weight on the most fragile lath that ever was put forth as a walking-stick for John Bull. A man has but to travel in America, and to mix with all classes, to see the errors in the system of what may be called the universal suffrage of an irresponsible people. "A king can do no wrong;" that is a curious adage, and may be a legal truth, though it cannot be a religious one; and on closely regarding the law and its general enforcement in the United States, the same may be illegally said of the American people, "The people can do no wrong;" and that fact will, eventually, I fear, be "the knife" that will "sever the bundle of sticks," though accursed ought forever to be the hand that severs the unity of a splendid citizenship that can only fall to pieces by suicide, or by an insane intoxication produced by too much liberty. Liberty is a beautiful thing in the social as well as the political or public system throughout the world; but if a man takes too great liberties in private society, liberty destroys the delicacy of life, and leads, if unchecked, to demoralization. The same result is, at this moment, hanging by a thread over the prosperity of America; the people are drunk with liberty already, to the destruction of the best of all blessings—the ample and remunerative employment of the industrial poor.

WHAT MR. BERKELEY SAW AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

I went to see this huge building, and found that it was not only a hotel, but also a sort of inclosure for the society it temporarily contained, inasmuch as a promenade of its inhabitants took place every evening in the long passage round the hotel—a very interesting proceeding, I should conceive, to any occupant desiring quiet. Many of the doors of the respective apartments opening into this public highway, of course the measured tread of people, arm in arm, was, to the imaginative listener, as the march of soldiers, and while it continued rest was out of the question. Of course, the larger the hotels, the greater number of loungers there are in the entrance halls, seated in every attitude not designed by nature to give them rest—their shoulders, and at times the backs of their heads, being those portions of the human frame applied to chairs and benches, used by Englishmen to be sat on in a more natural way. In one of these large halls, where everybody is lounging, smoking and chewing tobacco, if all chance to cease speaking together, in that momentary silence there is precisely the same noise, but with a more filthy effect, that there is beneath a large rookery at night. The dirt from the lips of men, and the same from the rooks, in noise, quality and quantity, are very similar.

BROADWAY—STREET RAILROADS—PUBLIC HACKS.

The Broadway is certainly a very fine thoroughfare—that is, when compared to the deserted by-ways and grass-grown streets which lead from it; but in London it would have nothing but its length to make it remarkable, for it is nothing to be compared to Piccadilly. At one end of it, like Piccadilly, getting towards the City, it is confused and crowded by numbers of drays and other descriptions of carts, not forgetting those frightful nuisances, the omnibusses; and even throughout its length these huge transporters of an irresponsible people cumber the highway, and bully any other vehicle less than themselves. The street rails which are laid down for one particular class of these cumbrous nuisances are the greatest eyesore and objections to other travel that can possibly exist. Thank Heaven, London is not yet grown so tyranically democratic as to tolerate such an incubus on the locomotive freedom of the world. How intensely I have been amused at the things the streets afforded, so utterly at variance with the nonsense talked about the "national and beneficial equality of the American people!" Lumbering along rails, tyrannizing over all other wheeled conveniences, there you have a cheap omnibus; and when I demur at being shut up with "Rowdies" and "Boh-Hoys," all of them spitting in chorus between their knees, my democratic

cumstance I may have, except one Caleb Mosher, to make a charge derogatory to my character in such terms and manner that they may be called upon in a legal proceeding to maintain its truth. If there is any person, except the above named, disposed to accept my challenge by assailing me through the public Press, they need have no difficulty in doing so, as I hereby agree to absolve every journal from the liability on account of anything they may publish upon their disclosing the author of the libel; and further, to pay the usual advertising rates, for the space the scandal may occupy. Respectfully,

CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

BROOKLYN, March 5, 1860.

Police Court—Correction.

No. 1,139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

YOUR reporter, in his notice of the arrest of GEO. SCRIMPTON, gave the credit of his arrest to Officer CRAM, of the Twentieth Precinct, instead of Officer JOHN HOWE, of the same force. Mr. HOWE has made four arrests in this case previous to the one referred to above, all of whom have been fully committed to answer, and the credit has been given to other parties. You will oblige me by correcting this fact in your next issue, and let the credit fall where it is due, and oblige yours truly, J. S. BEVOE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, '74 cpn.	10	30 Mich Central R...	38
10,000 Tenn 6s, '90....	89	150 do....	b56 38⅜
20,000 Missouri 6s....	84½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	b30 7⅛
5,000 do....	s5 89⅜	40 do....	7⅜
5,000 do....	89⅜	45 do....	9
5,000 do....	s90 89⅜	50 Mich S. & N. I. G. S.	17⅜
5,000 Louisiana S. 6s.	75	70 do....	b60
4,000 do 1st L. M.	88	9 Macon & West'n R.	104
5,000 Erie 6th M. B....	82	150 Panama Railroad	134
1,000 do....	81¾	100 do....	s133⅞
5,000 Har. N. R. 1st M..	95½	40 Ill. Cen. Railroad.	58¾
2,000 M. C. R. & D. 1st M.	90	100 do....	59
M. F. C. Ct. B.	95	100 do....	59⅛
1,000 Gal & Chi. 1st M	90	9 Ch., Bur & Chi. R..	94⅜
1,000 do....	93¼	480 Gal. & Chi. R....	54⅜
1,000 M. R. Sh. Fund B	68½	475 do....	58⅜
10 Mer. Ex. Bank....	95	100 do....	b30 58⅜
50 Pac. Mail. St. Co..	93½	300 do....	b60 58⅜
5 Del. & Hud Ca. C.	93½	100 do....	b60 58⅜
10 Canton Company..	39	100 do....	s60 58
250 do....	39⅛	100 do....	s30 58⅛
200 do....	39	50 do....	s20 58⅜
100 do....	39⅛	100 do....	s30 58⅜
200 do....	39⅜	400 Cleve & Tol. R....	19⅜
200 do....	b60 39⅜	100 do....	b10 19⅜
50 do....	b10 39⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R..	b30 63¾
140 N. Y. Cent. R. M..	71⅜	445 do....	63⅜
450 do....	s10 71⅜	100 do....	s10 63⅜
100 do....	s10 71⅜	100 do....	b30 63⅜
150 do....	84 71⅜	400 do....	b60 63⅜
150 do....	s10 71⅜	100 do....	b60 63⅜
2005 do....	71⅜	100 do....	b10 63⅜
200 do....	b30 71⅜	85 New-Jersey R....	122
200 do....	71⅜	16 Erie B. assenteds'k	8½
10 do....	b60 71⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s..	89¾	100 Cary Improv. Co..	5
5 000 do....	b60 89¾	100 Hud. River R....	s60 39
10,000 do....	89¾	100 do....	b30 39⅛
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	27 Harlem ailroad Pr.	39
3,000 California 8. 7s.	87½	9 Del. Lac. & W. R..	85
9,000 N. C. State 6s....	96	100 Reading R.....	b63 41
2,000 Virginia 6s....	83¾	100 do....	s60 40¾
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	99¼	100 do....	b30 41⅛
2,000 M C.R 8 ct. 1st M S F. Con b..	95	100 Mich. Central R...	38¾
2 000 Gal & C. R. 2s. M. b.	87½	100 do....	s60 38
20 Bank of N. Y.....	192	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	b65 8¼
6 Market Bank.....	189¾	150 do....	8¼
5 Bd. R. Canal Co....	33¾	100 M. So. & N. I. R. s....	18
200 do....	b30 33¾	50 do....	b30 18
200 Canton Co.....	39½	100 Panama Railroad..	134
50 do....	39¾	100 do....	b30 134
150 N. Y. Cen. R....	b30 72	140 Ill. Cen. R.....	b60 58¾
50 do....	b60 72	40 do....	58¾
25 do....	72	200 Gal. & Chi....	b60 54¾
50 do....	72¼	50 do....	54¾
250 do....	s60 71¾	100 Pacific M. S. C.	b60 93¾

MONDAY, March 5—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of February were completed this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

In Dutiable Merchandise, consumption di-rect	$14,467,040
Dutiable Merchandise, warehoused	1,526 7 2
Free Goods	3,173 3 2
Total entries of month	$19,166,204
Against February, 1859	18,756,170
Increase this season	$410,034

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,338,649, or $811,877 more than went into Bond. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $190,175.

The Exports from New-York to Foreign States for the month of February were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,699,387
Foreign Goods re-exported	976,483
Specie	977,009
Total clearances	$7,652,879
Against February, 1859:	
In Produce	$3,263,502
Foreign	452,051
Specie	2,371,427—$6,107,060
Increase this season	$1,545,839

We annex our usual summary by months of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, beginning with the current fiscal year of the Treasury, July 1, 1859. The comparative results for the eight months of the year, over last season, are:

Increase of all Import entries	$27,754,000
Increase of all Export clearances	33,388,000
Increase of Gold from California	5,226,000

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,464,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,000		18,756,000
Tot. Eight Months	$155,004,000		$128,729,000
Foreign Specie	2,108,000		629,000
Together	$157,112,000		$129,358,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60 From July, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July, '58.
July	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August	5,161,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
November	5,323,000		3,482,000
December	6,382,000		3,700,000
January	5,299,000		3,762,000
February	5,699,000		3,284,000
Total 8 months	$42,492,000		$32,415,000
Foreign re-exported	6,677,000		3,400,000
Together	$49,169,000		$35,815,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60 From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,344,000		3,028,000
November	4,383,000		472,000
December	2,062,000		1,898,000
January	854,000		2,306,000
February	977,000		2,371,000
Total 8 months	$38,349,000		$18,315,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1859-'60 From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce	$42 492,000		$32,415,000
Foreign Re-Exported	6,677,000		3 400,000
Specie	38,349 000		18,315,000
Total	$87,518,000		$54,130,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July, '58.
July	4,851,246		3,387,306
August	4,243,010		3,545,118
September	2,908,509		2,672,935
October	2,318,750		3,054,834
November	2,157,154		1,706,529
December	2,943,388		2,020,895
January	3,899,166		3,478,471
February	3,378,043		3,328,688
Total 8 months	$26,899,466		$22,214,775

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-60. From July 1.		1858-59. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,741,879	July 14	$1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,666,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,107	Nov. 12	1,672,676
Nov. 28	1,721,343	Nov. 28	1,816,532
Dec. 12	1,845,429	Dec. 13	1,644,200
Dec. 24	1,408,234	Dec. 30	1,494 379
Jan. 10	1,788,666	Jan. 12	1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210.713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319 924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503		
Total, 8 mos.	$29,085,456	Total, 8 mos.	$23,859,170

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 3, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 25:

Increase in Loans	$614,461
Decrease in Specie	2 312,916
Increase in Circulation	136,431
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,406,195

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 5 1860.	March 3, 1860.	Feb. 25, 1860.
Capital	$68,049,000	$69,499,000	$69,499,000
Loans	125,221,067	125,012,700	124,398,239
Specie	26,760,965	23,668,812	20,77 ,896
Circulation	8,171,893	8,165,026	7,928,595
Gross Deposits	160,481,927	163,643,443	160,498,491
Exchanges	22 831,799	22,787,290	22,151,584
Undrawn	86,860,028	86,876,172	78,470,977
In Sub-Treasury	7,145,928	5,734,108	8,958,303

The Bank return, as anticipated, is a strong one in Specie—the increase since last Monday swelling the total average to $23,086,000. The Deposit line goes up to nearly eighty-one millions. The Loans and Discounts increase moderately, by comparison with the strength of the movement in other respects; but as some of the large concerns have been lenders within a few days on Treasury Bills, we anticipate a rising average this week; while the Specie at the present time, actually on hand, is no doubt below the average, owing to the heavy but temporary transfers to the Government office, in payment for these bills.

The Bank return reflects the ease of the market for Money, and has further advanced the demand and prices for Stocks, and without stiffening the Foreign Exchanges. The latter open for the Boston mail at 108¾@108¾ on London, with a fair inquiry for standard Bills at 108¾, and at f.5.17½ @f.5.16¼ on Paris. These figures are, of course, for 60 days' sight. The sight terms, which last week were at a difference on London equal to about 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for Money in the English market, are less firm since the *Africa's* mail, advising easier discounts on that side. The financial accounts generally, in the mercantile and banking letters, we understand, bear out the cheerful tenor of the newspaper reports published this morning. Some orders for Government and favorite State Loans, and for some of the best City Bonds, have come out, part of which were executed to-day on private terms. The old Brokers are borrowing Money, at call, to-day at 5 ℔ cent., which rate looks like becoming the rule, especially where the credit of the borrower and his collateral are unexceptionable.

The business at the Stock Exchange was large and well distributed to-day at both Sessions of the Brokers, and the additional rise since Saturday is very decided on nearly all descriptions. Beginning with the United States fives, coupon, of 1874, the price paid is higher than at any time since Jan. 1, although the margin for improvement, as compared with this time last year and with the London demand, is still considerable. In State Stocks, Missouris were at ¼ ℔ cent. firmer, against a disposition to increase the *Short* account on advices from the State that the Legislature will grant further aid to the Pacific Road, so as to complete the main line to Kansas City. But as the telegraphic dispatch to the Press this afternoon should be construed, such a measure, if finally adopted, would be in the nature of a transfer of the unexhausted old appropriations to the North Missouri Road, which is made to stop at its junction with the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and to the Iron Mountain Road, which has been suspended. Both these works, and probably the Cairo & Fulton, will be sold out in liquidation of previous advances by the State; so that the whole movement, as far as advised by telegraph, would seem to look to a conservative course on the part of the Legislature. Louisianas, North Carolinas, Tennessees and Virginias were all firm, and in Railway Bonds 1 ℔ cent. advance was paid for Michigan Centrals, ½ ℔ cent. on Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, and full rates for Harlems, Hudsons and Eries. Both the mortgages of the Galena Company were in demand. Illinois Central Constructions were not active, 88½ bid without bringing out sellers. In the shares connected with the Coal trade, and also the City Bank stocks, the demand was good, with few of the latter offered. Delaware and Hudson sold at 93½ ℔ cent., Reading at 41¼ and Delaware and Lackawanna at 85 ℔ cent. The annual meeting of the old Delaware and Hudson Company will take place in the course of the present month, and we learn that the report will show an earning, net, on the Capital of 8¼ ℔ cent., with an improving prospect for the Coal trade the coming season. The great carriers, both here and at Philadelphia, we understand to be in better accord than usual, and no good reason appears to stand in the way of more remunerating rates, as the demand for Coal advances and the general business of the country improves.

The speculation in New-York Central led off with an improvement up to 72 ℔ cent., closing 71¾ ℔ cent, as against 71¼ on Saturday afternoon. Galena went to 58¾, buyer 60 days; Rock Island to 63¾, buyer 60, and 63¼@¾, cash. Illinois Central rose 1½ ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern returned to the top rates of last week. Hudson rose to 39½; Michigan Central and Toledo were firm at the full rates of Saturday. Pacific Mail sold at 93¾, and Panama was again in request at 134 ℔ cent. The general market closed steady in prices and firm in tone.

The Customs were large to-day on the entries per *Africa, Jura*, &c., $211,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $100,000 for Treasury bills, and $175,000 for disbursing officers, and the payments out $519,000, leaving the balance this afternoon $8,701,084. The advices from the Departments at Washington indicate further considerable payments out in the course of the week.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of to-day says:

"The writs of mandamus ordered to issue by the Supreme Court, against the members of the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburg, to compel them to levy a tax to pay the interest on certain railroad bonds issued by the city, was served by the sheriff of that county on Friday. These writs are made returnable on the first Monday of March, at Philadelphia. It is not presumed the Council will come to Philadelphia in a body, but, as in the case of the alternative *mandamus*, will prepare an answer, which will be presented to the Court on the return day, through the medium of counsel. The writs issued against the Council are for a peremptory *mandamus*. Those against the Commissioners are writs of attachment for alleged contempt in refusing to obey a writ of peremptory *mandamus*. The Councils have until the fourth Monday of the month to make up their minds whether they will obey the peremptory *mandamus* or not. The Commissioners having already neglected or refused to obey this writ, their presence *in propria persona* will be required in Philadelphia on Thursday next."

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:

"It is announced that there is now a probability that the Hackensack Railroad will be put through. The route will be so laid out as to enable a branch road to be built to Lodi without much cost. The road will run to the Hackensack Bridge, and from there the trains will run on the Erie Road, through the tunnel to the long dock."

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Union Bank in this City, viz.: Lewis Curtis, Henry Coit, William Augustus White, H. K. Corning, John Caswell, Gamaliel G Smith, Edward H. Arthur, John H. Mortimer, Adolph LeMoyne, Wm. B. Isham, and Edward B. Ketchum.

We have been favored by the New-York Director in the Galena and Chicago Road with the advance sheets of the Annual Report of the Company for 1859, upon which the recent Dividend of 3 ℔ cent. was declared and paid. As this report has been looked for with considerable interest by the Eastern shareholders, and by speculators in the stock, we give it at length, as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors respectfully present for your information their thirteenth annual Report. The reports of the Secretary and Engineer, herewith submitted, with the accompanying tabular statements and balance statistics present a full exhibit of the operations of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859

The amount charged to construction account to Jan. 1 1859, was	$9,339,390 10
During the past year there has been expended for the construction of a track from our depot at Fulton to connect with the bridge of the C. I. & N. Co	18,123 65
Making the total amount charged to construction account to Jan 1 1859	$9 354,513 75
The present length of the road, including Fulton Extension, is	281½ miles.
Double track	30 miles.
Sidings and gravel-pit tracks	44 miles.
Total length of track	335½ miles.

Thirteen shares have, during the past year, been added to the Capital stock by the conversion of $1,300 of outstanding scrip.

The Capital Stock of the Company now consists of 69,277 shares $6,927,700 00

The Funded Debt at the date of the last annual report was $4,789,015 28

There has been purchased and cancelled on account of the Sinking Fund of the Second Mortgage Bonds $100,000 00

Paid on account of Litchfield Bonds ..... 40,815 28—140,815 28

Making the amount of the present Funded Debt $3,663,200 00

This is composed of

First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1863	$266,000
First mortgage Bonds due Aug. 1, 1863	189,000
First Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1, 1863	60,000
First Mortgage Bonds due Aug. 1, 1863	1,511,000—1,995,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds due May 1, 1875	1,620,000 00
Litchfield Bonds, due on final settlement of St. Charles Air Line purchase	11,200 00
Total	$3,626,200 00
The gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, were	$1,269,441 03
The expenses for the same time as charged were (including construction account)	823 021 49
Total	$446,419 54
Interest on Bonds	$258,790 54
Cost of $100,000 Second Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund	98,862 00—357,652 54
Total	$188,767 00
Add surplus Jan. 1, 1859	198,636 44
Total	$387,403 44
The dividend paid in February, 1859, was	$136 579 66
Amount charged for imp'ments	8,338 02
Loss in settlement with Fox River Railroad Company	7,850 00—136,716 62
Net surplus Jan. 1, 1860	$250,687 82
The whole amount of Second Mortgage Bonds now purchased from current revenues and canceled on account of sinking fund is	$371,000 00

After deducting from the amounts charged to operating expenses the sum of $20 450 not properly chargeable to the expenses of the year, as noted in table F, the ratio of expenses to earnings has been about 58 6-10 ℔ cent.

In some important items in the expense account it will be observed that a large saving has been effected, particularly in those of "Fuel and Water" and "Oil and Waste." These items, it is believed, are capable of still further reduction. The item of "Track Repairs" has been considerably increased. This has been caused by a general adjustment of the track, and the addition of a large amount of ballast. The structures have also been improved by the building of several permanent ones in place of those of temporary construction, as shown by the Engineer's Report. The rolling stock has been maintained in good working condition and somewhat improved.

The entire road and equipment may safely be pronounced as in a better average condition than at the commencement of the year.

In a period of depression, like the present, when the business done upon the road is so much less than the average amount for which provision was made in more prosperous times, the ratio of expenses to earnings must necessarily be large, as there are certain expenses that cannot be materially reduced. It is, nevertheless, confidently anticipated that when the measures of economy now adopted shall have had time to operate, the present ratio can be very considerably diminished, and when business revives, very largely, as it is quite obvious that with our present arrangements a much greater amount of business could be done, without any corresponding increase of operating expenses.

The falling off in our earnings for the year, compared with that of 1858 was entirely in the first part of the year. After the crop of 1859 began to go forward our business showed a handsome gain over the corresponding period of the previous year. The corn crop, however, of the present year on the line of our road was very seriously injured by frosts and drought, and has proved to be much inferior to that in the more southern portions of the State. Hence, the business of our road will, for some time to come, compare unfavorably with that of the roads situated south of us, as it is well known that the transportation of this important staple and its products constitute a large portion of the business of the railroads of this State.

The finances of the Company are in an unembarrassed and satisfactory condition. Being without floating debt, our bonded debt has been reduced during the year about $150,000. This process of diminution is regularly progressing under the operation of the second Mortgage Sinking Fund. By extending the bonds secured by the First Mortgage, which became due in from two to three and a half years, and providing a moderate Sinking Fund, the whole debt of the Company can be extinguished in a reasonable time, without any undue pressure upon its finances. The continued payment of an amount per annum equal to that paid during the past year for interest and Sinking Fund purposes, would extinguish the whole debt of the Company in about sixteen years. By extending the First Mortgage Bonds for a period of twenty or twenty-five years, this annual contribution could be largely diminished. If undertaken in time, this arrangement ought to be easily effected where the security is so ample.

Since our last report the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad has been extended to Cedar Rapids, 82 miles from the Mississippi, and the business contributed by it to your road has been largely increased.

In pursuance of the policy announced by the Directors of that company previous to our last Annual Report, they have constructed a bridge over the east channel of the Mississippi River, between the Illinois shore and Little Rock Island. Should it be decided not to extend the bridge across the other channel at present, it is designed, as soon as proper arrangements can be effected, to pass loaded cars, by means of steam ferry-boat adapted to the purpose, between the Island and the Iowa shore, thus enabling an interchange of freight and passengers to be made between the two roads without a change of cars.

While there was a reasonable prospect that the Lyons Iowa Central, as well as the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road, would be extended westward from points on the Mississippi, nearly opposite the terminus of our Dixon Air Line, the policy pursued by us toward those two companies was a neutral one, and an effort was made to have a bridge across the river, so located as to accommodate both; but as recent events have greatly diminished the probability of the Lyons Central being constructed within a reasonable time, and 82 miles of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road having been completed and put in operation, and a bridge over one of the channels of the Mississippi having been completed by that Company, it became clearly the policy of this Company to form close business relations with them.

In pursuance of this policy, this Company has extended a track from our terminus at Fulton to the end of the bridge of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Company, a distance of one and three-quarters miles, at a cost, when completed, of about $20 000; and it is expected that such arrangements will soon be made as to form a through line from Chicago to Cedar Rapids without a change of cars.

A new Company has been formed, called the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a road from Cedar Rapids (the present terminus of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad) to the Missouri River, near the 42d parallel of latitude. This Company is an applicant before the Legislature for a grant of the lands heretofore made to the Iowa Air Line Company in the event of the grant being resumed by the State. Should the former Company be successful in their application, and be sustained by this and the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Company, as the interests of both would seem to dictate, the prospect of its early completion to the Missouri River would seem to be more flattering than that of any of the other roads extending across the State of Iowa. A glance at the map will show that such a line of roads extending from the Great Lakes to the Missouri would occupy a most central and commanding position, and might reasonably be expected, at no distant day, to form a link in the great chain of roads across the Continent to the Pacific.

It is expected that the Sterling and Rock Island Railroad will be opened for traffic about the 1st of August next. This road extends from a point on the Air Line of this Company, near the City of Sterling to the City of Rock Island, and in connection with our road, constitutes a line between Chicago and Rock Island eighteen miles shorter than any other. This line of road, fifty miles in length passes in the Valley of Rock River through one of the finest and most populous agricultural and manufacturing portions of Illinois, and cannot fail to become an important feeder to our road; as by this new connection we shall obtain direct access to the coal mines situated nine miles above Rock Island, the advantages to our road in thus obtaining an abundant and cheap supply of fuel as well as an important article for transport, can hardly be over-estimated.

A contract securing a perpetual connection, has been entered into between the two companies.

The Fox River Valley Railroad Company has been reorganized under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, and is controlled by this Company under a new contract entered into on 11th November, 1858, the main features of which are that the road and rolling stock are placed in the hands of this Company to be operated for five years, and the net profits, if any, to be paid over to that Company, more than one-fifth of the Stock of which is owned by this Company. This arrangement is chiefly valuable as furnishing an important feeder to our main line.

With in the past year the Racine and Mississippi Road has been extended to Freeport, and the Kenosha and Richford Road to Rockford, these roads, in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern, form competing lines with ours between the above places and Chicago. The business diverted from our road by these lines, we anticipate, will be more than counterbalanced by the increased business we shall receive by the extension of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and the opening of the Sterling and Rock Island Railroads. However, our receipts are diminished by the opening of these new lines.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. NEWBERRY, President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ REMOVAL.—
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.,
Have removed from No. 27 Wall st. to No. 3 Nassau-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 3	LOANS. Feb. 25.	SPECIE. March 3.	SPECIE. Feb. 25.
Bk. of New-York	4,638,759	4,528,568	700,072	710,480
Manhattan Co	4,288,708	4,276,783	639,134	657,535
Merchants' Bank	5,547,802	5,959,563	1,041 633	1,011,276
Mechanics' Bank	3,470 224	3,501 032	598,189	586,674
Union Bank	2,812,567	2,753,277	656,618	478,472
Bk. of America	5,785,082	5,608,295	1,680,800	1,315 013
Phenix Bank	3,137,569	3,163,152	571,062	534,613
City Bank	2,164,411	2,107,318	305,988	264,428
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,317,263	1,330,063	195 211	193 051
Fulton Bank	1,341,240	1,349 056	277,154	253,306
Chemical Bank	2,028,156	2,063,396	632,426	605,336
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,111,240	2,067 052	251 191	281 025
National Bank	2,107 800	2,097 551	248,490	221,547
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,022 013	1,021,306	295 327	293,439
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	853 008	829 401	157,381	167,401
Greenwich Bank	785,257	754,230	89,678	75 543
Leather Man. Bk.	1,969,032	1,960 245	537 243	283,564
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,251 267	1,269,164	235 910	198,889
St. Nicholas Bk.	2,645 201	3,577,220	851 761	767,480
Am. Exchange Bk	7,389 307	7,476 310	1,498,130	1,005,332
Bk. of Commerce	12,268 564	12,044 673	2,225,692	2,124,715
Broadway Bank	2,506,708	2,481,994	456,160	460 475
Ocean Bank	1,691,436	1,702 402	297,243	208 288
Mercantile Bank	2,601,716	2,623,982	417,121	434,792
Pacific Bank	1 057,517	1,128,829	190,863	176,329
Bank of Republic	3,886,826	3,694,706	899 558	812,307
Chatham Bank	677,280	646,587	80,071	91,969
People's Bank	686,417	694,584	131 407	134,258
Bank of N. Am	1,662,795	1,616,369	292,998	256,357
Hanover Bank	1,476 429	1,457 822	132,533	147,442
Irving Bank	817 066	807,161	173,819	180,260
Metropolitan Bk.	7,449 273	7,246,639	1,293,792	1,047,302
Citizens' Bank	703 841	705,178	106,430	86,913
Nassau Bank	1,768 096	1,778,104	239 714	184 533
Market Bank	1,601,859	1,542,546	301,826	2 5 062
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,074,936	1,090 751	184,453	164,914
Shoe & Leath Bk.	3,913 245	4,185,316	913,474	850 992
Corn Exch. Bank	1,696 080	1,700,470	224,903	180,934
Continental Bank	2,357 241	2,321 927	572,308	503 104
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,160,147	1,180,971	302 017	218,856
Oriental Bank	560 637	539,940	74 814	69,353
Marine Bank	966 677	938,561	117,682	127 573
Atlantic Bank	515,221	524 669	44,196	41,182
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,748,922	2,668,620	521,767	454,309
Park Bank	4,810 119	4,676 503	1,061,982	986 935
Artisans' Bank	994,229	1,045,931	162 609	120,077
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	694,185	681,711	63 830	63 931
Grocers' Bank	547,068	560,682	63,617	47 879
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	459,286	419,919	74,935	47,379
N. Y. Exch. Bank	418,851	348,995	47,281	36,672
Bull's Head Bank	347 519	338,881	36 021	41 344
N. Y. County Bk.	443 9 8	430,343	50 402	40 201
East River Bank	428 229	328,889	95,256	40,206
North River Bank	398,449	446 509	37,671	69 211
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	568 636	558,304	74,883	76,317
Total	125,012,700	124,398,239	23,086,812	20,772,896
Increase	$614,461		$2,313,916	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 3.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 25.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 25.
Bk. of New-York	393,529	351,976	4,657,261	3,643,539
Manhattan Co	313,349	320,979	2,686,284	2,629,358
Merchants' Bank	170,440	169,627	3,484,023	3,294,923
Mechanics' Bank	295,116	290,827	2,307,091	2,304,978
Union Bank	206,174	188,333	2,149,060	2,005,459
Bk. of America	134,787	118,312	4,602,001	4,063,790
Phenix Bank	132,717	122,630	1,887,243	1,992,071
City Bank			1,494,565	1,377,217
Tradesmen's Bk.	334 874	263,644	694 377	675 941
Fulton Bank	165 141	156,334	1,023,402	1,034,943
Chemical Bank	326,255	312,019	3,006,176	3,058 094
Merch. Exch. Bk.	127 045	123,106	1,134,403	1,119 122
National Bank	136,535	131,543	934,443	901,235
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	212,384	201,883	1,142 441	1,184,971
Mech. & Trad Bk.	127,765	134,009	728,329	741,854
Greenwich Bank	164 874	150,567	475 013	512 908
Leather Man. Bk.	916,953	920,756	1,226,898	1,167,221
Seventh Ward Bk.	190,612	187,246	740,823	735,457
Bk. St. New-York	182,813	177,887	2,291,028	2,041,068
Am. Exchange Bk.	197,875	189,934	4,571,670	4,242,734
Bk. of Commerce	1,875	1,975	5,328,908	5,110,239
Broadway Bank	267,519	256,941	1,868 940	1,842,662
Ocean Bank	105,161	105,828	1,104 556	1,018,444
Mercantile Bank	32,645	32,854	1,863,555	1,867,283
Pacific Bank	122 666	124,409	845,541	792,463
Bk. of Republic	200,643	196,247	3,026,874	2,885,485
Chatham Bank	131,374	118,280	425,722	410,516
People's Bank	112,943	108,594	511,638	514,458
Bank of N. Am	94,703	73,977	911,567	877,518
Hanover Bank	92,160	83,981	687,184	672,723
Irving Bank	116,960	115,595	617,659	618,412
Metropolitan Bk.	260,656	232,064	4,845,268	4,420,682
Citizens' Bank	146 123	137,768	508,564	493,388
Nassau Bank	128,144	128,237	949,196	964,460
Market Bank	213,723	205,554	1,042 668	929,871
St. Nicholas Bank	94 130	92,705	657,414	633,936
Shoe & Leath Bk.	82,765	83 951	3,492,371	3,701,80
Corn Exch. Bank	101,321	103,880	859,775	809,962
Continental Bank	176,567	176,624	2,060,763

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SPEECH—Delivered in the Senate, Feb. 29, in reply to Mr. Seward.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—Startling Developments of the Increase of the Slave Traffic, from our Special Correspondent.

THE SLAVE TRADE—Condition of the Shipping Interest in New-York.

THE HUMBOLDT—Further particulars from the Wreck.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE—Letters from our Lynn Correspondent.

THE NEWS—Semi-weekly Summaries.

CONGRESS—Full reports of the Proceedings of the Senate and House,

EUROPE—The Question of Savoy—Italian Affairs.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics.

LITERARY—A New Story—Literary Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

PASSENGER LIST—Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers.

Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—DEAD SHOT.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—IVANHOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER. Evening—THE OUTPOSTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—OU DROIT DE CONQUETE—LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER—LE MARCHAND DE CHANSONS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

SINGER-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LATHAM, the new Senator from California in the place of Mr. HAUN, was yesterday inducted into his seat in the Senate Chamber. Mr. SUMNER moved a resolution calling for copies of correspondence relative to maritime law and neutral rights which may have passed between this and any foreign Government, since the Congress of Paris. The bill for more effectnally executing the ninth article of the treaty with Spain was, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, made the special order for the 19th inst. The Armory bill coming up, Mr. FREMONDEN offered an amendment limiting the number of arms to be sold to the States. No further action was taken, the Senate passing to the consideration of the bill amending the act establishing the Court of Claims. Mr. BAYARD spoke in advocacy of the measure, as one calculated to hasten the awards of equity; while Messrs. HALE and TOOMBS proposed amendments. That offered by the latter prevailing, the Senate adjourned. The siege of the White House was opened in form by the Republicans in the House of Representatives. Mr. COVODE moved for a Special Committee to inquire into the application of Executive patronage to the control of legislation, so wording his resolve as to cover all the allegations which have been currently received touching the misconduct of the Administration in that particular. A scene of great excitement and violence ensued. Mr. FLORENCE of Pennsylvania, denounced the resolutions for vagueness, and for inculpating honest men. Mr. ASHMORE and others on the Democratic side were equally severe, and persisted in speaking long after the Chairman had decided debate to be out of order. A vote was at length obtained, and the resolutions carried. A resolution proposing a Special Committee upon the Pacific Railroad also prevailed. Another providing for the election of a Chaplain failed. A joint resolution, propounded by Mr. REAGAN of Texas, placing $5,000,000 at the disposal of the President to pay the expenses of volunteers sent to the Rio Grande, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Police Commissioners yesterday accepted Mr. PILSBURY'S resignation, and made Deputy CARPENTER temporary Superintendent. It is thought that no successor will be appointed until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Messrs. WOOD, BOWEN, STRANAHAN and STILLMAN voted affirmatively, and Messrs. POWELL, BAILEY and ULSHOEFFER negatively, on the question of accepting the resignation. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to remonstrate against the passage by the Legislature of City railroad bills. A Committee was appointed to confer with a Committee of the Almshouse Department in reference to the bequest of $300,000 by the late JOHN ROSE for the establishment of an agricultural school. A numerously signed petition was received from merchants, asking that Mr. SMITH be allowed a fair trial with his street-sweeping machine. The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department asks for an additional appropriation for his Department, on account of the introduction of steam fire-engines. In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from Messrs. CUMMINGS & STORRS, offering to clean the streets of the City for five years, at the rate of $300,000 a year, which, together with a resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets during the present year, was referred to the Special Committee. After confirming the appointment of JAMES SALMON, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners for building a Court-house in the rear of the City Hall, the Board of Supervisors adjourned out of respect to the memory of the mother of Supervisor KENNEDY, whose death was announced in a resolution offered by Supervisor PURDY.

Our dates by mail and telegraph from the Pacific are to the evening of Feb. 14. The Republicans of San Francisco had held their primary meetings to nominate delegates to the State Convention. A resolution—previously misstated—of the Railroad Convention, calls upon the Legislature to offer a bounty of $60,000 to the party who shall establish the first telegraphic connection between California and the Atlantic, and $40,000 to the party erecting the second line. The markets continued to be languid. From British Columbia word reaches us of a new transgression of boundary lines by a detachment of the American army. A squad of men had gone to Langley, and seizing a couple of prisoners had carried them off into Washington Territory. Much excitement on the subject existed at Victoria. Sandwich Island advices to Jan. 28, state that the Russian fleet had sailed for Cronstadt *vid* Valparaiso.

By the arrival of the *Habana* at New-Orleans, we have later news from Cuba. Two war steamers, doubtless newly named, the *Miramon* and the *Marquez*, had left Havana. Their destination was understood to be Vera Cruz, whither they were sent by SANTA ANA, to aid in the reduction of that city.

The enthusiastic admiration of the Haytians for JOHN BROWN bids fair to result in substantial benefit to his widow. Advices as late as the 18th ult. state that subscriptions continue to be received. Extensive internal improvements are in progress in various parts of the Island, the expense of which is to be equally borne by the Government and the people of the different localities which are to be benefitted. The emigrants who recently left New-Orleans, in consequence of the passage of a law expelling free negroes from Louisiana, had arrived at Hayti in the Department of the Artiburite.

The National Union Committee has fixed upon May 9 as the day of meeting for the Baltimore Convention.

No measure of importance was before the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly, bills incorporating the New-York Passenger and Packet Line, and authorizing a railroad in Lexington-av., were introduced. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Aid Bill was made the special order for Friday, and the Personal Liberty Bill the special order for Wednesday of next week.

There were 481 deaths in this City last week, which is a decrease of 51 as compared with those reported as having occurred during the preceding week, and an increase of 57 and 16 over those in the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 respectively.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, when a Grand Jury was at once impanneled, and proceeded to business. Several cases, mostly for forgery, were ready to be tried, but the defendants severally preferred to plead guilty, and were sentenced for various periods to the State Prison. The heavy cases of the Court were exhausted during the last regular and extra terms, and in all probability the duties of the City Judge, during the present month, will be comparatively light.

An interesting suit is pending in the Supreme Court before Justice INGRAHAM, involving the duties of Telegraph Companies to the public. The plaintiffs sue the American Telegraph Co. to recover damages for delay in transmitting messages forwarded by them. It is alleged that the plaintiff's messages were withheld to allow the messages of the Agent of the Associated Press, to be sent first, although the messages of plaintiff were first delivered to the Company for transmission. Defendants claim they have a right to send messages in what order they please.

An active business was done at the Stock Exchange yesterday, both the outside orders and the speculative temper of the Brokers seeming to increase. Prices were generally firm, and on some of the shares quite buoyant. The Bank return in the afternoon showed a large accession to the Specie line, say $2,300,000, with a moderate increase of Loans and Discounts. Exchange on London, for the Boston mail, opened 108¾@108¾. The Custom-house returns for February, which we publish this morning, show an improved movement in general Exports, but with a limited shipment of Bullion, while the Imports are nearly identical with the corresponding month last season. For the eight months of the fiscal year at New-York, the Import total is $27,754,000 ahead of 1859; the Export list is $33,388,000, and the deliveries of California Gold, $5,200,000 ahead of the previous year.

Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A good demand prevailed for Flour, which was quoted firmer. The transactions in Wheat, Rye and Oats were limited. Barley was in fair request. Corn was moderately dealt in. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Hay, Hops, Rice, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Scotch Pig Iron and Pig Lead were inquired for. Sugars were depressed. The Freight engagements were somewhat more extensive.

The Pope's Epistle to the Hibernians.

The "Archbishop and Suffragans of the Ecclesiastical Province of New-York" may take heart of grace. The Pope having delivered his soul of one song of gratitude to his faithful shepherds in France, has now uttered another in praise of his equally faithful shepherds in Ireland. The turn of his American Pastors must be near at hand, and the secular world will no doubt be very soon edified with a bland and benevolent letter from His Holiness to his venerable brethren and his beloved children in Gotham, setting forth, in the sweet and conciliatory style which seems to have descended upon PIUS IX from his predecessor and namesake the Dominican author of the bull "*In Cœnâ Domini*,' how deeply the Holy See feels the necessity of keeping the ports of Civita Vecchia and Ancona always open for the convenience of the clergy of New-York going about their lawful occasions; and how earnestly the Holy See is determined to fulfill this duty, even though its performance should entail ruin upon the Roman Church, maintain oppression in the Roman States, and plunge civilized Christendom into the calamities of war.

But the Provincials of New-York must not expect so cordial and sympathetic a response from their beleaguered Father as he has bestowed upon the more pugnacious piety of the Emerald Isle. The American prelates were a little over-diplomatic in their phrases of loyalty. They professed it, indeed, to be their right to "protest and resist," when the temporal sovereignty of the successor of St. Peter should be menaced; and they declared that they should consider an attack made upon the Pontiff's policemen and Swiss Guard in Perugia to be an attack made on their own peace and dignity in Broadway. Now, this the Pope must have felt to be somewhat philosophic and rather vague. When a father finds himself on the point of being shown out of the front door of what he regards as his own house, it must be small comfort for him to be assured by his affectionate son, from the top of a church-steeple over the way, that if anybody should venture to kick him, the outrage would be felt by the filial person as a direct indignity offered to itself. The Hibernian hierarchy were much more decisive in their demonstration. Instead of defining their metaphysical connection with the Papacy in its tribulations, they flew directly at the throat of "the robber NAPOLEON," and bade him loosen his sacrilegious hold upon the Vicar of Christ. This is the language which a Pope *in extremis* must delight to hear, and the Papal reply to the Irish prelates is therefore, on the whole, the most expansive effusion which has yet been vouchsafed to the Church by its Head. It is possible, and even probable, that the declamations of Ecclesiastical Erin may produce no more effect upon the ruler at whom they are leveled than "the howling of Irish wolves against the moon;" but this circumstance, so far from diluting, will intensify the Papal gratitude. When the Pope hears NAPOLEON III. well abused, he doubtless feels the truth of the maxim that there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends which does not wholly displease us. Were the Emperor indeed to loosen his hold of the Papacy, and leave the temporalities of the Holy See to those special dispensations of Providence by which PIUS IX. assures us they were originally established, His Holiness would have good cause to revile his Irish devotees for inflicting upon him the "curse of a granted prayer;" but as he well knows that the French sovereign has no intention of abandoning him to himself, the unhappy old man takes a secure and senile pleasure in setting his bandogs on to clamor about the throne of his only rational protector. The encouragement which he offers them in this, his latest utterance, is not particularly novel. He repeats the same cries in which he has from the first persisted. "The temporal power of the Holy See can only be subverted by unscrupulousness and impiety;" "The patrimony of the Roman See belongs to the Universal Church and is used for her benefit." All these rhetorical attempts at confusing the purely political aspects of the Roman question with issues purely religious, of which the Pope's "Encyclical Letter" was so full, and which have just been so triumphantly, because so calmly, defeated and exposed by M. THOUVENEL in his masterly reply to that most unfortunate document, reappear in this epistle to the Hibernians.

The only striking feature of the new composition is the singular proposition which it puts forth, that "as is well known, the Roman Pontiffs have, by a special dispensation of Divine Providence, been vested with temporal sovereignty, in order that they may more easily and without impediment discharge the duties of their apostolic ministry." That this "dispensation of Divine Providence" must be special indeed, may be readily inferred from the circumstance that nothing could more flatly contradict another dispensation of Divine Providence by which Christendom has hitherto set no little store, and under which the Saviour of mankind is recorded as rebuking his Apostle Peter for clinging to things temporal, with the words "Get thee behind me, Satan; for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men." Under that elder dispensation the Master of Christianity taught his disciples to beware of and not to court the "cares of this life;" and warned them that whereas "among the Gentiles they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors," it should not be so with them; and sent them forth into the world to "discharge the duties of their apostolic ministry," not urging them to vest themselves with temporal goods, but forbidding them even to provide either "gold or silver or brass for their purses."

The "apostolic ministry" of Pope PIUS IX. may be, and doubtless is, of quite another kind from that of the founders of the Christian faith. Whether it is wise for the Roman Pontiff to force this difference so conspicuously upon the attention of the world, time and "Divine Providence" will perhaps sufficiently determine. The history of the Papacy itself throws no very encouraging light upon the probable results of this new discovery in respect to "apostolic ministers" and their qualifications. When the Popes gave law to lawless Europe, they did so with no special investiture of temporal sovereignty. GREGORY VII. swayed Christendom with no such machinery of spiritual influence as PIUS IX. finds indispensable to his much more limited ministry. ALEXANDER III., who tamed the Norman conquerors of England, and the royal race of Scottish Kenneth, and saw an Emperor kneeling at his stirrup, was a prince in the faith alone. LEO X., "vested by a special dispensation of Divine Providence with the temporal sovereignty" of Central Italy, and spinning the web of his diplomacy from Madrid to Constantinople, "discharged the duties of his apostolic ministry" in a fashion upon which Protestant Europe and America are to-day the most living and eloquent of commentaries.

Possibly, however, Pope PIUS may consider it a duty of his "apostolic ministry" to bring about a new Reformation. As he is writing to Hibernians this is no unreasonable conjecture; for what more delicate compliment could be paid to the faithful in Ireland than the adoption into the Papal service of such a very Irish bull as the doctrine that the Pope has been "vested with temporal sovereignty" for the express purpose of forcing Italy to choose between Protestantism and Slavery?

The Police Department.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday accepted the resignation of their Superintendent. They permitted Mr. PILSBURY to leave the service, rather than leave him in possession of sufficient authority to make it either efficient or respectable. Mr. BOWEN, at the meeting on Saturday, said that if the control of the Police force was to be given to the Superintendent, the Board would become useless. Mr. BOWEN knows better:—he said this, not because he believed there was any reason or sense in it, but because it sounded a little like an excuse for his conduct. The Board retain the power over policemen, of trying them for misconduct, of prescribing rules for the government of the force, of doing everything which it was ever intended they should do. No man in his senses ever dreamed that they were to take charge of the details of the service. Mr. BOWEN might as well say the Secretaryship of War is a useless department, because the general is left to command his division.

This action of the Commissioners is bad enough, but it is not quite so contemptible as the personal attacks upon Mr. PILSBURY by which the *Tribune* hopes to make it endurable. Conceding, as it was compelled to do, Mr. P.'s admirable qualifications for the place, and the eminent service he has rendered the City by perfecting the organization and discipline of the Department, the *Tribune* asserted that he was dividing his time and attention between the duties of this and *two other* offices, and that this should not be allowed. Yesterday the *Tribune* was forced to withdraw this charge and to substitute another, as follows:

We are assured on the best authority that the late General Superintendent of Police has not been in the receipt of a salary either from the Commissioners of Emigration or from the Albany Penitentiary, since he has held the office of General Superintendent. In the words of our informant, "Gen. PILSBURY *has no connection with Ward's Island*; and as to the Albany office, *he resigned that last June.*"

We cheerfully make public this correction, for we have no other wish than to do justice to all parties. If our correspondent will also assure us that Mr. PILSBURY, while receiving the nominal salary of $3,000 a year, has not in fact been paid $10,000, *the difference being made up from some source not known to the public*, we shall be glad of it. Let the truth be known.

So it ceases to be a question of time, and becomes one of salary. And on this point the *Tribune* affects greater ignorance than really afflicts it. That journal probably knows perfectly well that in order to secure Mr. PILSBURY'S services as Superintendent of Police, several public-spirited gentlemen of this City—Republicans in politics—contributed to protect him against the pecuniary loss he would sustain by leaving other more lucrative employments for this. Was there anything wrong in this? Why did not the *Tribune* say so at the time? What has aroused its sensitiveness just at this particular juncture, to the enormity of this offence? Can not Mr. PILSBURY perform the duties of the post as well with a good salary as a poor one? Does the *Tribune* mean to intimate that the gentlemen who contributed this extra pay exercise over him any improper influence? Probably not,—for it undoubtedly knows who they are. The slur is thrown out merely in the hope that it may take effect in quarters less intelligent than that from which it proceeds.

The Police is now without a Superintendent. The Board will have no difficulty, however in filling the vacancy. They can find plenty of men willing to take it upon any terms,—and to leave the control of it in any hands the Board may designate. For the sake of appearances, Mayor WOOD will not probably be asked to name his man,—but no one will be appointed whose assent to his requisitions is not secured in advance. The department has been deliberately sacrificed to supposed party interests. The reëlection of WOOD was the first step in the game;—putting the Police into his hands was the second;—how much further the welfare of the City is to be disregarded for the sake of strengthening Wood's delegation to the Charleston Convention, which fortunately meets in May, we shall probably know in due time.

Meantime we commend to general attention the letter, published in another column, in which Mr. PILSBURY resigns his place. He states fully and clearly the action of the Board which compels him to take this step, and exposes the shameful breach of faith which a portion of its members have practiced towards him. They have not seen fit as yet to make any reply to its allegations;—but they cannot suffer them to remain unanswered without substantially acknowledging the serious infidelity to a public trust, as well as to their personal promises, of which it accuses them.

In the Right Direction.

A movement was made yesterday in the House of Representatives, towards investigating charges of improper Executive conduct in various branches of the public service. A Committee was asked to inquire into the manner in which public duties had been performed, and the public interests protected, in various localities.

Singularly enough, the friends of the President opposed the motion. This of itself is a conclusive reason for the appointment of a Committee. It indicates a consciousness on their part that something unpleasant may be disclosed. It certainly is not easy to see upon what other grounds they could either dread or resist the appointment of Committees of investigation. When a Committee was demanded in the Senate to inquire into the Harper's Ferry affair, not a single Republican, if we remember aright, voted against it, although its avowed object was to fasten upon that Party, through some of its leaders, the responsibility for that transaction. But they courted, rather than shunned, the most complete investigation. Why should the President's friends pursue a different course now?

There is undoubtedly a general conviction throughout the country that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has been profligate and corrupt beyond all precedent. Instead of being what the people at large supposed him to be previous to his election—a clear-sighted, liberal-minded statesman—Mr. BUCHANAN has shown himself simply a cunning intriguer,—a small trickster in politics,—without any broad principles of public action, without faith either in measures or men,—trusting solely for success to the petty combinations and arrangements of small partisanship. He has carried into the Presidential office all the little arts and tricks by which sharp wire-pullers secure for themselves a local and temporary ascendancy. His appointments have been governed by the same motives:—he has sought Ward politicians—men who could control primary meetings, and pack a convention skillfully—rather than men of character and standing, for the highest posts of public service. And his whole administration of public affairs has been upon the same narrow and disreputable scale.

In a similar spirit, and with similar aims, he has meddled with every little local political wrangle in every section of the country. The quarrel about the Chicago Post-office has enlisted more of his intellectual energies than the whole subject of our foreign relations. He has devoted more time and thought to distributing public money among his facile tools, than to the Pacific Railroad, or the adjustment of our relations with Mexico. We believe it to be eminently proper and necessary that his action in these matters should be thoroughly examined by a Congressional Committee. If it has been pure and free from suspicion, such an inquiry can do no harm. If it has been corrupt and dishonest, it is important that the country should know it.

The New Crisis—The Strike of the Lynn Shoemakers.

The safety of the Union was made to depend by the alarmists, last Autumn, upon the result of the elections in New-York. If this State gave a Republican majority, there was nothing surer than that a speedy dissolution would ensue, and consequent commercial ruin. When the election was over and the Union was found to have withstood the shock, the election of the Speaker was made the final test, under the strain of which the fabric was positively to go to pieces. If a Republican, or any man who did not cordially approve of Slavery, was chosen to fill the post of honor, no further postponement of the crisis could possibly be made. The pillars of the State were to topple over without fail, and all the banks to close.

Mr. PENNINGTON having been peaceably admitted to the chair, and Congress under his sway turning out to be neither more nor less than what Congresses usually are, and business being, on the whole, rather better than usual, the *Herald* has been directed by its employers to hunt up something else on which to make the fate of the unfortunate Union dependent. He has, accordingly, discovered a new source of anxiety for all patriots, compared with which even JOHN BROWN'S carpet-bag sinks into insignificance. As we are unwilling that any of the citizens of the Republic should remain in ignorance of anything which seriously menaces their peace and prosperity, we cheerfully accord to this latest discovery of the Abolitionist and disunionist organ all the publicity which our circulation affords.

Those who believe that the success or failure of the political experiment which is now being made by the United States will largely influence the future of the human race for weal or woe, will therefore hear, with becoming solemnity, that the fate of that experiment is now in the hands of the shoemakers of Massachusetts—or, at least, that portion of them who have recently struck for an advance of wages. A large number of classes, trades and professions, and parties, have had the unhappy Union in their hands, and have done their best and their worst to it, without seriously damaging it. It has survived the shocks of war, and the rage of many factions, and is now, at last, at the feet of the disciples of St. Crispin, and a difference of ten cents in the price of pumps or gaiters may determine its fall.

How all this comes to pass is easy of explanation. The shoemakers have struck for a rise of wages; their masters are Republicans. Dissatisfaction with the masters will therefore cause the journeymen to vote the Democratic ticket next Fall, and in this way one or two of the New-England States be won over to the Democratic Party. In such case, "the South would be conciliated, business flow back into its accustomed channels," and all the other pleasant things come to pass which are always so sure to follow the happening of grossly improbable contingencies. The consequences of a different course on the part of the shoemakers we all know. The South remains sulky; business continues suspended; the constitutional dry-goods lists can scarce save a few merchants from destruction; Mr. ASHMORE sounds an alarm, lights beacons, and wields daggers and torches; and the whole country disappears in a blaze, leaving behind simply a little ashes and a strong smell of sulphur.

This is the prospect now before us, in case the "boss shoemakers" effect a reconciliation with their employes and agree to pay a few cents more for the making of slippers, brogans and pegged boots. The situation of the strikers, it must be confessed, is one of cruel embarrassment. If their wages are raised the country is ruined, and if they save the country they starve their families.

The moral which this case suggests to the political philosophers of the Pro-Slavery school is sufficiently obvious. Strikes for higher wages only occur under a system of free labor. Moreover, it is only free shoemakers who ever complain of the low price of boots. Under the system of slave labor strikes are never heard of, and slave shoemakers are utterly indifferent to the market value of the products of their awls and lasts. The desirability of selling himself to his employer, in return for board and lodging and clothing for the remainder of his natural life, therefore, it is hoped will suggest itself at once to every shoemaker on strike, as a sure and lasting remedy for his grievances and wrongs. Its general adoption by the New-England artisans would certainly have a more soothing effect on Southern nerves than any other event within the range of possibility. Patriotic cordwainers have thus an opportunity of providing for their future and calming political dissensions by one and the same act. The opportunity is one which rarely offers itself to men in any walk of life.

Can the Public Health be Improved?

Twenty years ago the British Government was aroused to the pressing necessity of investigating the causes of the frightful mortality of her laboring population, and Commissioners of scientific men were delegated to traverse the realm and thoroughly explore its cities and towns and discover, if possible, the secret sources of death. England underwent a complete and thorough sanitary survey, and the admirable *Reports of the Health of Towns Commissioners* exhibit the result. These reports agree in attributing the fearful mortality among the poor to excessive crowding in ill-ventilated houses, defective house and land drainage, deficient supplies of pure water—in a word, to causes capable of removal.

Government correctly appreciated the magnitude of the evil which threatened her productive classes, and resolutely set to work to apply the remedy; a central Board of Health was formed for the Metropolitan District of London, and local boards for the towns; to those boards the ablest physicians of the district were appointed, whose duty it was at all times to search out the causes of disease, and during the prevalence of epedemics to make house-to-house visitations. Thus was laid the firm and enduring foundation of that admirable system of sanitary surveillance which has so markedly reduced the death-rate of England, and improved the morals as well as health of her poorer classes, by giving them better homes.

This work has cost her millions of treasure, and still she pushes forward her reforms and improvements with unabated zeal, more lavish than ever of her gold. Her last enterprize, the drainage of the Thames at an enormous expense, proves how thoroughly that Government is enlisted in the great work of sanitary reform, and how well they understand the maxim, "a nation's health is a nation's wealth."

A London contemporary thus speaks of the improvement in the public health of England, and eloquently urges the necessity of still greater vigilance on the part of Government:

"What Sanitary Science has done, and has yet to do, may be gathered from the following fact. The science is quite of modern date; but since the application of its simplest principles, the cleansing of streams, the draining of houses, and introduction of pure water, the following evidence of benefits resulting has been given us: In Liverpool the mortality had fallen from 37 in the 1,000 to 27; in Bradford, from 28½ to 22; in Gloucester from 27 to 24; taking an average of nineteen towns which had been treated in this way, it was found that the death-rate dropped from 28 in the thousand to 21. Croydon was taken in hand scientifically some time ago, and since then an average of 196 lives have been saved in the town every year! The mortality among the pauper infants and pauper children in the metropolitan unions has been enormously reduced. In the Military School at Chelsea, a death-rate of nine in the thousand has been brought down to one in four. The female prisoners at Brixton, who live under sanitary rules, are three times as healthy as the poor needlewomen of London; and at Pentonville, notwithstanding the allowance to be made for moral depression, the death rate is only one-third of that prevailing in populous towns. But still there is a great work to be done; for, as we are told, authoritatively, that at least 100,000 persons die annually in these islands at premature periods and by preventable deaths; and at least 1,000,000 more are wasted and debilitated from similar causes. Talk of war, indeed! Why, what battles or contests ever wrought havoc like this—havoc, be it remembered, not occurring at intervals like an exceptional calamity, but carried steadily and incessantly through the ranks of our population?"

We turn from the contemplation of such facts to the condition and wants of our own City, confessedly one of the healthiest in the world by natural advantages, but from the entire absence of all sanitary supervision having a higher death-rate among its poor classes than any important city in the civilized world, with the earnest hope that sanitary science may yet exert its beneficent influence upon the public health of New-York. And we rejoice to be able to record the fact that our citizens are at length beginning to feel the necessity of a radical reform in our so-called Health Department, and the adoption of stringent measures for the removal of the preventable causes of disease. The present Legislature has been petitioned by large numbers of our citizens for legislation for the improvement of the public health. These petitions represent the most respectable classes, and should command the immediate attention of our Legislature.

The Cuban Slave-Trade.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, some days since offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, directing an inquiry into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with Spain which should establish reciprocal free-trade, and permit "the unrestricted inter-passage from one country to the other of all persons whomsoever."

The *National Era* directs attention to the peculiar phraseology employed, and says it was obviously designed to reëstablish the *Slave-trade* between Cuba and this country. The *Era* says:

"We regard this proposition of Mr. MAYNARD, to open our Southern ports to the introduction of slaves from Cuba, as the most adroit move that has yet been made in that direction. If anything could induce Spain to grant reciprocity of legitimate commerce, it would be this scheme for reviving the Slave-trade through Cuba. The price of slaves in that island would at once rise fifty per cent., and the traffic with Africa would receive a new impulse. The Spanish officials are known to derive a large revenue from conniving at the Slave-trade; and the Queen, even, is said to participate in its profits. Whatever increases this detestable commerce, therefore, must find favor with a corrupt despotism like that of Spain."

Mr. MAYNARD certainly contrived to conceal his real object very effectually from the knowledge of the public. There are few objects of more importance than the establishment of more liberal commercial relations than now prevail with the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Colonial tariff excludes entirely a large amount of valuable products which would otherwise go from this country thither,—and our people would be very glad to receive the productions of Cuba in return. If our Government would direct its efforts vigorously to the accomplishment of that object, instead of wasting its labor in fruitless endeavors to purchase the island itself, it might accomplish something which would prove of substantial value to the country.

But it is quite idle for Mr. MAYNARD, or any-body else, to suppose that the reopening of the Slave-trade, by any such movement. Every step in that direction only renders more absolutely certain the utter overthrow and demolition of the political party which shall give it any countenance or support. The people of the country have conceded a great deal, and are probably prepared to concede a good deal more, to the opinions and feelings of the advocates of Slavery;—but the reopening of the Slave-trade, directly or indirectly, is something which they will never tolerate.

Street-Sweeping—Mr. Smith and the City Inspector.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.

D. E. Delavan, City Inspector:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of the Aldermanic and other official influences acting upon my employés, I find that it will be impossible for me to proceed with the work of cleaning the streets under the temporary arrangement entered into with your Department, by and with the sanction of the Mayor and Comptroller.

To clean the streets of the City immediately will require a large force of men and carts, which it is impossible to obtain in sufficient number to perform the work satisfactorily to myself, owing to the representations made in the Common Council, as well as to my employes direct, that they would not be paid. Therefore, I respectfully decline to proceed with the work after this evening, the 3d inst.

Yours, very respectfully, R. A. SMITH,
No. 200 West Twenty-ninth-street.

MR. DELAVAN'S REPLY.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

R. A. SMITH, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your communication of this day is received, and in reply I would state that I am aware of some of the embarrassments you have met with in your endeavors to carry out the temporary arrangements for cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and garbage, &c., and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for your efforts to carry the same into effect. Therefore the arrangement for cleaning the streets will expire after this Saturday evening, 3d inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

This correspondence bears witness to the good faith and energy with which Mr. SMITH has endeavored to clean our streets. We publish also, in a supplement to this morning's TIMES, a letter from nearly a thousand of our citizens, urging the City Government to give his *Sweeping Machines* a fair trial,—under the belief that a very great saving may be effected by their use, and that the City may be kept in a much better condition than it has been hitherto. We have very little doubt that this conviction is correct, and can only regret the obstacles which resist this, as they resist every other improvement in the administration of the City Government.

Meantime the Common Council must take some prompt and efficient measures to clean the City. The public will not tolerate the present disgraceful condition of things much longer. The two Boards have deliberately broken up the only practicable plan which has been offered for years for the accomplishment of this object, and they are bound to supply its place.

HOW MAYOR WOOD CHANGES HIS MIND.—The recent action of Mayor WOOD in the Police Board, instigating the withdrawal of the powers which the General Superintendent has heretofore held, appears to be somewhat inconsistent with his views in 1855, when he was himself the executive head of the Department. In that year he said, in a letter to Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND:

"To declare that *any officer* shall be the head of a department, *when deprived by another section of everything that constitutes authority over it*, is as absurd in theory as it is insulting to the common sense of the people."

In a letter written a month subsequently to JAMES W. GERARD, he complained "of the want of power of the Mayor over the Department * * that he is responsible for the conduct of the police, and hence should govern it." In a communication to the Aldermen three months later he said: "All influences attempting to interfere with the official *régime*, outside of the *immediate command*, should be rejected."

Such was the Mayor's view of the duties and powers of an executive officer in 1855. But, mark the change in 1860! Mr. WOOD in the Police Board initiates and procures the passage of a measure depriving an executive officer of noted capacity of the very powers which WOOD himself claimed in that position five years since. But, then Mayor WOOD was the executive head, now Mr. PILSBURY occupies that position. It happens this time to be Mr. WOOD's bull that has gored his neighbor's ox.

Running to Fires.

Fire Companies furnish a great safety valve through which much of the superfluous element of noise and riot escape, that otherwise might disturb the public peace even more seriously than the firemen themselves do. Your real fireman is a man of iron bones and India-rubber muscles, whose altar is his "tub," who snuffs the scent of smoke on the breeze from far, and on the instant becomes unconscious of every duty he owes to the world but that of reaching the conflagration with his machine in advance of any rival company. To convert the streets through which he "runs" into incipient bedlam, doesn't seem to be a part of his deliberate design, but only an incidental result of the general excitement to which his entire being is raised, which must find some vent, and so escapes as by the shortest passage through his lungs of hammered brass. He is known to possess too big a heart to knock down and run over innocent wayfarers whose path he crosses, with any malice aforethought, though he often performs the overt act with force and arms. That even nimble policemen cannot always escape his lightning movements, witness an officer jugernauted on Broadway yesterday by a hose carriage fireward bound. Though he escaped with only bloody bruises, and an enlarged causality, which would make a phrenologist stare, he seemed to relish the risk with much less fervor than the voluntary Hindoo victims of the heavy god are reputed to evince.

The exterior of a house, burning only within, is an unendurable sight to the fireman's eyes. Like Ajax, he cries for more light, and either rushes through the smoke to find it, or breaks doors and windows to let it out on figting ground. When the fire is subdued, and the homeward line of march is taken, the fireman's pluck is wilted. He even manifests a disposition to look before him, and see whether he is like to dash out his own brains against a cart or coach, or run over a woman or child.

Fire companies are often of immense advantage in saving property from the flames; but they are culpably careless in their disregard of the safety of the public in the streets through which they dash, with a recklessness that makes it extremely doubtful whether there would not be less risk of accidents in starting one of the new propelling steam fire-engines for the fire without placing an engineer on board, than in allowing a company of human comets to dart through the town without an ounce of caution in ballast.

INAGUA SALT.—Capt. TOWNSEND, of the schooner *R. W. Tull*, from St. Jago, reports that while at anchor under Mathew Town, Inagua, saw a schooner loading salt, which was the first vessel that had visited that place for ten months, while the supply of salt had accumulated to a large amount.

GEN. WHITNEY RETIRES FROM THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—On Saturday evening the workmen engaged in the Springfield Armory met Gen. WHITNEY, the late Superintendent, at Armory Hall to take official leave of him. After Gen. WHITNEY had entered the room, escorted by a Committee of three which had been appointed to wait on him and request his attendance, Mr. SALMON ADAMS, the Chairman of the meeting, made a few remarks, and Mr. ERSKINE S. ALLEN, master armorer, presented to Gen. WHITNEY, on behalf of the workmen, a silver pitcher and five goblets. Gen. WHITNEY replied appropriately, acknowledging the gift, referring to the incidents which had occurred during his term of office, approving the bill now before Congress giving to the National Armories the right to furnish arms for the State upon the payment of the cost of such arms, and concluding by thanking the workmen for their presence on the occasion. All the ladies and gentlemen present then shook hands with Gen. WHITNEY, and the company separated.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MR. PILSBURY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED — HIS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOARD—MR. CARPENTER MADE TEMPORARY SUPERINTENDENT.

A special meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, all the members being present. The session was secret, as usual. The following communication from the General Superintendent, tendering his resignation, was taken from the table:

MR. PILSBURY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—In May last your Board saw fit to confer upon me the office of General Superintendent.

This was a surprise to me, and I did not conclude to accept the position without mature deliberation and frank consultation with the Commissioners then, as now, (with a single exception,) composing the Board. My experience in executive duties had taught me that a department like the Police could not be effectively governed otherwise than by a single and controling head; and as a preliminary to any consideration of the matter, I stipulated that I should be invested with "all power consistent with law." Had any dissent been expressed at *that* time from the bestowal of such power upon me, I would have relinquished all idea of undertaking the heavy responsibilities with which you proposed to clothe me. But as the declaration of one of your number, (Mr. BOWEN,) at an informal interview held on the day subsequent to the election, that "you would load me down with power," seemed to meet with entire acquiescence from his associates, I regarded that point as definitely settled.

Still I took the precaution to embody that condition in my final letter of acceptance, that your records might show that I had not consented to take charge of so important a branch of the public service without such assurances of confidence and support, on your part, as would enable me to act according to the dictates of my best judgment in promoting the discipline and efficiency of the force. It was at the urgent solicitation of members of your Board and of other citizens of the highest respectability that I, after several weeks deliberation, sent in my letter of acceptance, and I was much surprised at finding the two members of your Board (Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN) who, more than any others, had urged my acceptance and made the most liberal promises of support, then objecting to that part of my letter which stated the conditions of my acceptance.

I had then resigned my previous position and made all my arrangements to take charge of the Police Department, and as the Board, by a vote of five to two, sustained my views, I felt that I could not recede. I regarded the action of a majority of the Board as a pledge that I should not be trammeled by its interference with my plans for the government of the Department so long as I faithfully discharged my duties and adhered to the letter and spirit of the law.

From the day upon which I sent in my letter of acceptance to the present time I have not received from the two members of your Board already mentioned either advice, encouragement or support, and I had hardly been in the service long enough to acquire a familiarity with its duties and requirements when I felt myself seriously embarrassed by my want of power to make such disposal of members of the force as the exigencies of circumstances demanded.

In one instance I had, for misconduct, sent back from detail to Ward duty, an officer who was subsequently convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded for the offence, but I had no sooner returned him to post service than Ward politicians, whose services he had been engaged in, besieged me with importunities to rescind my order.

I peremptorily refused, and they then appealed to the President, who yielded, and proposed that their demands should be complied with.

To have surrendered the point would have been to give up the administration of the Department to the pressure of outside personal or political influences, consequently I remained firm, though by so doing I was obliged, much to my regret, to take issue with the President.

Upon the advent of the new Mayor, he claimed the right to select the men who should do duty at the Twenty-sixth Precinct. I expressed a willingness to extend all due courtesy to that officer, but I could not, without sacrificing my self-respect, virtually surrender to him the control of a considerable detachment of my command. It would have been sanctioning a dangerous precedent, to assent to a rule that every incoming Mayor should be permitted to use the Police Department to reward such of its members as were his personal or political friends and supporters, by assigning them to favorite places, or to punish those to whom he had a dislike by removing them from posts of duty for which experience had specially qualified them. Accordingly I declined to comply with the Mayor's sweeping requisition. Forthwith he appealed to the Board, and the result was the adoption of the resolution of Jan. 16, transferring an important part of the executive power of the General Superintendent to a Committee of the Board.

No charge had been preferred against me that I had abused the confidence of the Board, or acted without exclusive reference to the real interest of the Department. It cannot be truthfully said that I have in a single instance been governed by personal or political influences. For any dereliction of duty I am subject to trial and dismissal, and, therefore, there was no necessity for adopting any indirect method of visiting censure and reproach upon me.

Since the power taken from me has been exercised by a committee of your Board, men who were removed by me for *cause* have been restored to detailed positions; men have been taken from Wards where, in my judgment, they were needed, and placed in Precincts where there were already as many men as were required. Some have been taken from positions for which their knowledge and past experience peculiarly fitted them, to make room for men whose chief claim seemed to be their personal or political relations and services.

Under these circumstances I cannot but regard the course you have pursued as indicative of a purpose to wound my self-respect by placing me in the embarrassing position of being responsible for the proper government and efficiency of the Police force without possessing the authority that is indispensable to enable me to accomplish these objects.

When the resolutions to which I have referred were adopted, my impulses led me to tender at once my resignation; but, apart from the objection that such a course might be deemed hasty and inconsiderate, I thought proper to await such further action as your Board might take when its number was full.

Being now satisfied that I cannot by a longer continuance in this office be as serviceable to the public as will be expected, nor command the proper respect of the force under my charge, nor preserve its discipline and good order, unless I am its actual as well as its nominal head, a just regard for my own reputation leaves me no other alternative than to tender to you, as I now do, my resignation of the office of General Superintendent. Very respectfully, yours,

AMOS PILSBURY.

According to the authority of one of the Commissioners the resignation was accepted without debate, Messrs. Wood, Bowen, Stranahan and Stillman voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Powell, Bailey and Ulshoeffer in the negative.

The Board adopted a resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN, authorizing Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER to act temporarily as Superintendent.

The following is the petition alluded to in the TIMES last Saturday, desiring the Board to rescind the action which has caused Mr. Pilsbury's resignation. The Board has taken no notice of it, but to lay it on the table, although it was proposed by one of the majority that favored the action complained of, to return the document to the petitioners.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COURSE.

We the subscribers respectfully and earnestly request the Police Commissioners to rescind the resolution of the 10th of January last, taking from the General Superintendent the power of detailing, assigning and transferring members of the force, and we earnestly deprecate any attempt which may in the slightest degree impair the efficiency of the head of the force.

M. Morgan,	Maitland, Phelps & Co.,
Wm. Hall,	A. R. Eno,
Edward Jones,	D. D. Lord,
Moses Taylor,	John J. Phelps,
S. B. Chittenden,	C. H. R. Marshall,
R. R. Graves,	C. R. Roberts,
Samuel Lilienthal,	Auguste Belmont,
Thomas Manahan,	Joseph Kundshan,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry Nicoll,
Brown, Brothers & Co.,	Jacob Harsen,
Noble, Hammell & Caldwell,	Babcock Brothers & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	John C. Green,
J. A. Appleton,	D. Appleton & Co.,
S. H. Cowles,	G. H. Simpson,
Geo. S. Appleton,	John Perkins,
H. S. Geary,	Thomas G. Baker,
James L. Hasti,	Samuel W. Blunt,
R. Withers.	Isaac Zounsener,
Allsop & Chauncey,	Jonas Concklin,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.,	Alex. T. Stewart,
A. P. Haley,	Daniel Lord,
	Shepherd Knapp.

Speaking of this petition one, of the Commissioners remarked that it was rather an impudent thing, as all the signers but CHAS. H. MARSHALL were "either Democrats or Old Line Whigs." Another Commissioner said that the Board did not care about such names as those, as its controlling members came from Albany.

Many rumors are afloat as to who will be Mr. Pilsbury's successor, and various parties have been named. One of the Commissioners stated yesterday that in all probability no new man will be appointed until the Legislature has taken some action. There are numbers of patriotic gentlemen willing to finger the salary, who would be quite content to let the Commissioners perform all the duties while they took all the blame, and who would be by no means opposed to taking the office without the power that Mr. Pilsbury claims; but whether the office needs them, is a question which probably it would be expensive to try by actual experiment. Mr. Pilsbury vacated the premises promptly yesterday afternoon, and, it is said, will resume his duties at Ward's Island, under the charge of the Ten Governors.

The Board appointed as Sergeants Officers N. R. Mills, of the Twenty-sixth; Hugh Monahan, of the Seventeenth; and J. J. Easterbrook, of the Eighteenth.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST CITY RAILROAD BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—THE BEQUEST OF JOHN ROSE, &C., &C.

A regular session of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution, which was adopted *nem. con.*, directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare and transmit to the Legislature a remonstrance against the passage of all or any of the City Railroad bills now before that body, "affecting detrimentally, or in any way impairing, the rights, title or interest of the people of this City to the disposition or control over their public streets, places or highways, by granting the exclusive use or occupation thereof to any person, company or corporation without the consent of the Common Council being first had and obtained."

A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing another from the President of the Almshouse Department, in reference to the bequest of John Rose, deceased, giving $300,000 for the establishment of an agricultural school, on certain conditions heretofore published. The Mayor recommends the appointment of a Committee, to confer with the Committee already appointed by the Almshouse Department, in reference to the bequest, and the means to be adopted to secure its benefits. The recommendation of the Mayor was adopted, and the following Committee was appointed by the President: Aldermen Cornell, Bagley and Smith.

A numerously-signed petition from merchants and others was received, requesting the Common Council to afford Mr. Smith a fair trial in his efforts to clean the streets with his machine. Referred.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking for an increased appropriation for the Department, made necessary by the introduction of steam fire-engines. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CONTRACTS FOR STREET-CLEANING—THE PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT BUREAU.

The Board of Councilmen last evening directed the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to report whether it would be more economical to heat the City Hall with steam than with wood and coal, as at present.

A proposition from Messrs. Cummings & Storins, to clean the streets of the City for five years, at the rate of $300,000 a year, was referred to the Special Committee. The Street Inspector was directed to have the cross-walks, particularly where the railroads pass, cleaned regularly.

A resolution was adopted directing the railroad companies to relay their tracks where they do not conform to the grade of the streets, and to keep the streets in repair where there is an agreement to that effect.

A resolution directing the City Inspectors to advertise for proposals to clean the streets for the present year, was referred to the special committee.

By resolution, the Comptroller was requested to inform the Board how many daily, weekly and Sunday papers are in the employ of the Corporation at this time, their respective circulation, and how much has been paid for Corporation advertising for the past fourteen months.

The Superintendent of Police was requested to detail a policeman to do duty on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, to aid citizens in crossing.

The Corporation-Attorney reported that during the month of February he had collected the sum of $565 53, for violations of Corporation ordinances.

A Special Committee was appointed to procure and present to Daniel Scully a suitable testimonial, he having saved five persons from being burned to death at the late Elm-street fire. In relation to the will of the late John Rose, who bequeathed the sum of $300,000 towards the establishment of an Agricultural school for the education of white pauper children, the Mayor sent in a communication, recommending the appointment of a Joint Committee with one from the Board of Governors, for the purpose of securing the benefit of the bequest to friendless children. The communication was referred to a Special Committee.

The resolutions offered by Alderman Boole in the Board of Aldermen, to protect the rights of the City against the interference of the State Legislature, were concurred in.

In answer to a resolution, the Street Commissioner sent in a communication, stating that he was not aware of any reason why the Harlem Railroad Company has not complied with the resolution requiring them to run small cars to Forty-second-street, and that he has no control of the running of the cars.

The Board concurred to pave Washington-street with Belgian pavement from Liberty to Spring streets.

The ordinance to establish a Bureau for the Protection of Strangers and Emigrants, drawn in accordance with the Mayor's recommendation, was called up. Councilman PINCKNEY, while speaking of the ordinance, said he believed if the offices proposed to be created could be sold at auction, the City might receive $100,000 for them. The ordinance was made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

The Board donated the sum of $1,000 to the Magdalen Society.

The resolution to build a new house for Hose Company No. 40, was concurred in.

The contract to regulate and grade Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, was awarded to Cornelius Smith, and the sum of $22,219 appropriated therefor. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP FILLED.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, nominating JAMES SALMON to fill the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners for building a Court-house in the rear of the City Hall. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Board then adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the mother of Supervisor KENNEDY, whose death was announced in a resolution offered by Supervisor PURDY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 25th day of February to the 3d day of March, 1860.

Men, 85; Women, 69; Boys, 168; Girls, 159. Total, 481. Adults, 154; Children, 227. Males, 253; Females, 228. Colored persons, 9.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	3	Diarrhœa	7
Albuminaria & Bright's dis'se of kidneys	3	Diphtherite	19
Dropsy	7	Dropsy in Head	23
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in Heart	1
Angina	1	Enlargem't h'rt	1
Apoplexy	3	Epilepsy	1
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	2
Bleeding	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Brain, disease of	2	Fever, Remit't	2
Bronchitis	9	Fever, Scarlet	63
Cancer	3	Fever, Typhoid	5
Cholera	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Congest'n Brain	7	Heart, Dis. of	3
Congestion Lngs	8	Hooping Cough	6
Consumption	55	Inflam. Bladder	2
Convuls., adult	3	Inflam. Bowels	8
Convul's, Inf'nt	52	Inflam. of Brain	19
Croup	16	Inflam. of Liv'r	2
Debility, Adult	2	Inflam. Lungs	29
Debility, Infant	8	Inflam. of Throat	6
Inflam. Womb	2		
Intussusception of intestines	1		
Jaundice	1		
Marasmus, Ad'lt	3		
Marasmus, Inf't	19		
Measles	7		
Ossification of the heart	1		
Palsy	4		
Scrofula	5		
Small-pox	4		
Softening of the brain	1		
Teething	2		
Ulcer'n of Th't	1		
Unknown	1		
Variololid	1		
Total	442		

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	2
Burn'd or Scald	4	Fracture skull	1
Casualties	3	Intemperance	2
Delirium Trem.	2	Lock Jaw	1
Old Age	12		
Poison	1		
Premature Birth	7		
Total	39		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending March 6, 1858....465.....Increase..... 16
Week ending March 5, 1859....424.....Increase..... 57

Week ending Feb. 25, 1860:
From absolute disease.....501
From external causes, &c.....41—542

Week ending March 3, 1860:
From absolute disease.....442
From external causes, &c.....39—481

Decrease this week.....61

CLEANING THE STREETS.

The Common Council having succeeded in defeating the arrangement whereby Mr. Smith contracted to give us clean streets for $300,000 per annum, the City Inspector commenced yesterday to follow the directions of Alderman BOOLE'S resolution, and clean the streets "as heretofore." At 6 o'clock last night some 250 men, with carts to match, were set to work in different parts of the City, to test once more the merits of the old-fashioned broom in ridding our pavements of their mountains of filth. It is the intention of Mr. Downing to increase the force as fast as practicable, until the streets are thoroughly cleaned, provided such a consummation shall prove to be within the range of possibility. At any rate, the "day's-work" system will be followed hereafter, until Mr. Delavan is otherwise ordered by "the Honorable the Common Council."

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

Complaints were made at the Mayor's office, yesterday, against JOHN SELOVER, JOHN E. ENRIGHT, and JOHN ELLIS—three well-known characters—for playing tricks upon strangers. It was the same old story, and the only fact worth mentioning is, that SELOVER could not be found when wanted by the officer; ENRIGHT managed to get free by outswearing the complainants; and ELLIS was made to disgorge. By the way, FOWLER, who was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison some time ago, for similar practices, still remains at the Tombs, where he enjoys his *otium* and good dinners, confiding in the simplicity of justice and in the "higher law" of political influence.

CROTON BOARD.

CROTON WATER FOR SHIPPING.

Bids for the privilege of supplying shipping with Croton water were opened yesterday at the Croton Board, and the contract awarded to JOHN R. JOHNSON, for the sum of $12,275. The next highest bidder was THOMAS F. BALL, who has had the contract for the past three years. The price paid last year was $11,750.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

A TAILOR ATTEMPTS TO BURN A BUILDING AND AFTERWARDS HANGS HIMSELF.

The occupants of the large tenement house No. 185 Hester-street, were thrown into consternation yesterday by a cry that the building was on fire. An immediate rush was made for the roof by the women and children living in the upper part of the house, where, finding no means of escape, they stood screaming frantically for help, while many of those in the lower floor ran into the street, without waiting to inquire if there was cause for the panic. An investigation finally resulted in the discovery of smoke issuing from the back apartments on the third floor, occupied by JOHN G. FISHER, a German tailor. The door of the room had been locked, but it was at once broken open and a pile of furniture, papers, books, and other inflammable stuff, that had been saturated with alcohol, was found in flames. The fire was speedily extinguished with trifling damage, and as nothing was seen of FISHER, it was at first supposed that he had escaped. On looking into the adjoining room, however, the body of the man was discovered, suspended from the bars of a ventilator by a thin cord fastened to his neck. He was quite dead, but life could not have been long extinct. Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to hold an inquest, at which it appeared that deceased had resided in the same house over seven years, but had refused to hold any communication whatever with his neighbors. He is represented to have been exceedingly morose in manner, not permitting even his brother, who resides in the neighborhood, to visit him. If the children in the house made a noise, it is said that he would rave with anger, and on one occasion, having caught in the hallway a little girl who had thus offended him, he set fire to her hair, burning her seriously. He was a widower, 35 years of age, and, by frugality and industry, had amassed several hundred dollars. It is supposed that he was insane when he committed his double crime, and a verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABORER.

On the 1st inst. EDWARD MORRIS, an Irishman, 37 years of age, while assisting in removing the bed of a printing-press from the late office of *Leslie's Newspaper* in Frankfort-street was jammed against the railing of the stairs, which gave way and let him fall to the yard beneath, a distance of 12 feet. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday. An investigation by Coroner JACKMAN showed that the immediate cause of his death was a fracture of the skull.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.. No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Land for the Landless.!

The DAILY TRIBUNE of TO-DAY contains Hon. G. A GROW'S late Speech in the House of Representatives in advocacy of the Homestead Bill. Price Two Cents; $6 per annum, by mail. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread

$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40

Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir:* We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A SAFE.

MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Bartholf's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
for the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Use Parsons'
ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
Money returned if not successful.
AT NO. 15 PARK-ROW.

Eureka Sewing Machines.

Price $50 Complete. Every Machine Guaranteed.
Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Dr. Halsted and his Practice.—Our readers and the public are not unfamiliar with the name of Dr. Halsted, the proprietor of the famous Round Hill Water Cure, in Northampton, Mass. The Doctor's treatment of disease, known as the "Motorpathic system," has produced wonderful and gratifying success where all others signally failed. This is especially efficient where the body is debilitated and "run down." It is also of marked merit in the cure of diseases incident to females, as many in the City can testify. We are knowing to many surprising cures effected by the Doctor, and in cases where other physicians confessed themselves unable to accomplish any good. Being a physician of professional and scientific attainment, and having had the benefit of large experience and extensive practice, he can be consulted by all with entire confidence. His specialty, we should state, is the treatment of female diseases.—*Boston Atlas and Daily Bee.*

Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York, at St. Nicholas Hotel, March 14 and 15, and will receive calls from 3 to 7 P. M.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-sure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Strangers in the City should not fail to visit the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET AND MUSEUM of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character, with full descriptions, given when desired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Espenscheid's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—This, the gem of the season, is now ready for inspection and sale at the old-established price of $3 50. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Strangers in the City should secure a Phrenological examination and full written description of character, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Affections of the Ear.—Just published, a pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on "Diseases of the Ear—their causes, remedy, prevention and cure." Price 25 cents by mail or otherwise. Office No. 104 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

DIED.

AUSTEN.—On Saturday night, March 3, MARY AUSTEN, wife of David Austen, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the families of her brother, John Haggerty, her sons-in-law, William H. Townsend, Isaac Townsend and George H. Fox, are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

MINSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 4, of asthma, CATHERINE COWLIN, wife of Wm. Bryant Minster, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. GEORGE BUSSELL, No. 727 Houston st., without further invitation.

SCOVELL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 4, EMMA REBECCA, daughter of Henry A. and Jane E. Scovell, aged 4 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 231 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Saturday, afternoon, March 3, WILLIAM E. MATHEWS

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in law, Peter Martin, Esq., No. 22 West 20th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, March 6, and from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 5, in the 11th year of his age, WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, youngest son of James Lawson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, No. 144 West 13th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MELENDY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 4, LOUISA EVERLINE, daughter of George B. and Abby E. Melendy, aged 5 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on Wednesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GALATIAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 5, ELLEN, relict of the late Wm. W. Galatian.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Amity-st., on Wednesday next, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SNELLING.—In this City, on Sunday, March 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. J. SNELLING.

The funeral services will take place, at All Souls Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 7, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Monday, March 5, ELISABETH MELLON, wife of Wm. H. Coleman.

The relatives and friends of deceased, and those of her husband and his profession, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SKILLIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 5, SARAH AMELIA, wife of Simeon D. Skillin, and daughter of the late Samuel Thorne, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from All Saints Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.

CABIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 5, LOUIS A. CABIN, aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends, the honorary and active members of Columbia Engine Company No. 14, and members of the Fire Department in general; also, Meridian Lodge No. 42, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Greene-st.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Monday, March 5, ANNIE, infant daughter of John J. and Mary A. Tucker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Leroy st., on Wednesday, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 4, MARY ESTHER KNAPP, wife of John T. Moore, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Montague st., on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., at 2½ o'clock.

HODGSDON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 5, CATHARINE, wife of George Hodgsdon, and daughter of the late Capt. Luther Evans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 239 Jayst, Brooklyn, without further notice.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 5, of consumption, THOMAS SANFORD, son of the late J. L. Sanford, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 126 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN NAME.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 5, ANN, wife of Capt. William Van Name, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday afternoon, March 5, JAMES VAN HORNE LAWRENCE, Esq.

BELLOWS.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, March 3, MARIA BLAUVELT, wife of the late Orlando Bellows, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Theodore, Charles and Orlando, and of her brother, Harman Blauvelt are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Charles, No. 190 West 29th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock, and without any further notice.

BAILEY.—At South East, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Saturday, March 3, LUCY E., wife of Devoe F. Bailey, aged 33 years, daughter of John P. Brush, Esq.

JUDD.—At Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 3, Rev. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that place, aged 71 years.

The remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment. Funeral services to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield.

REED.—At Durham, Greene County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, ANTOINETTE NEARING, wife of John H. Reed.

FRENCH.—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, on Saturday, Feb. 25, of congestion of the lungs, THEODORE FRENCH, Esq., formerly of Concord, N. H., aged 29 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 109, March 5, 1860.

57, 62, 44, 72, 37, 28, 68, 63, 8, 4, 55, 75, 54.

Class No. 110, March 5, 1860.

19, 17, 74, 52, 5, 12, 2, 60, 73, 64, 41, 49, 77, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STODART'S PIANO.

Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.

Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

TRAVELERS LIABLE TO SEASICKNESS can avoid this distressing malady by taking with them a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. The miasma in Southern climates that poisons the water, causing dysentery, cholera, and spasms, can be drank with impunity by taking a few drops of the Liniment in every glass of water taken. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depôt 56 Cortlandt-st

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S **CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.**

Class No. 270—March 5, 1860:
78, 22, 64, 39, 33, 43, 52, 9, 7, 16, 25.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway, New York.
Circulars sent free of charge.
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.	Sand (Flange pattern).
Concentric, 4 styles.	Sockets for Shafts, Poles,
Concave, 2 styles.	Express Wagons, Whips,
Philadelphia, 6 styles.	Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Rim, 8 styles.	Trimming Nails—Japanned,
Reflector, 4 styles.	Silver, Ivory, Bazealain.
Rose, 1 style.	Silver Moulding—Back Lights
Screw Cap, 9 styles.	Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Coach, 3 styles.	Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.	Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 12 styles.
Children's Cab, 7 styles.	Branch Iron Collars.
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails.	Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives

AUCTION SALES.

A. BOSTWICK GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 6,
AND FOLLOWING DAY,
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At public auction,
At the elegant residence No. 70 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
The catalogue comprising the large and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season.
Superb 7-octave piano-forte,
Elegant rosewood drawing room suites, Gothic bronzes, statuary, oil-paintings by eminent artists; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, Dresden and Sevres china ornaments; rosewood chamber furniture en suite; oak dining room furniture, solid silverware, china and glassware; library, wines, horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee.
7th-AV.—Four lots commencing on Southeast corner of 59th-st.
Lexington-ave.—Ten lots adjoining above lots on the east.
Plans and further particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR FIRST-CLASS STORES ON DUANE-ST., WHITE-ST. AND BROOME-ST., ALL NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March, 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the following property:
DUANE-STREET—The large and valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon, No. 13½ Duane-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, 25x175 feet, directly opposite the marble stores recently erected by Messrs. Benhard & Hutton, and extending to and fronting also on Thomas-st.
WHITE-STREET—The extra sized and valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, No. 53 White-st., north side, 243 feet west of Broadway, 30x103 feet, directly opposite the marble store of Messrs. Douglass & Sherwood.
BROOME-STREET—The large and valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, No. 419 Broome-st., south side, between Crosby and Elm sts., the first block east from Broadway, 26x111 feet.
BROOME-STREET IS SEVENTY FEET WIDE—This part of it will soon be one of the best business locations in the city.
These two lots will be put up, giving the choice of either with privilege of the other.
The sale of each and all the above parcels will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any reserve or limitation whatever.
The property is all in fee, perfect titles, free of any incumbrance.
Leases of all will expire first of May, and immediate improvement can be made if desired.
Twenty-five per cent. may remain on mortgage two or five years, with permission to pay the same at any time on 90 days' notice.
Full abstracts and particulars of titles, are in the hands of and can be examined at the office of
C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR valuable lots on 33d and 34th sts., between 8 and 9th avs., being part of the property of the New-York Institution for the Blind.
WM. DUMONT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—12 lots, beginning 100 feet from the southwest corner of 8th-av.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—12 lots, beginning 100 feet from the northeast corner of 8th-av., each lot 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. 70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., on the 6th inst. The sale of the above property will be absolute, as the Institution have purchased property adjoining the Deaf and Dumb for immediate improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Lispenard, Greenwich and Washington sts.; also, farm of 110 acres at Rossville.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
LISPENARD ST.—The two-story brick house, with extension, No. 17, between West Broadway and Church-st. Lot 25x100 feet.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 341, next to corner Jay-st. Lot 25x85 feet.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 143, next to corner Cedar-st., (has party walls.) Lot 18 feet 9 inches and 15 feet 10½ inches by 53 feet 4 inches and 85 feet.
ON STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid farm at Rossville, containing 110 acres; has a front of 800 feet on the water; is about 300 yards from landing, and one mile from railroad. There is a large double house 40 feet square, with wings. Also, a farm house, barn, carriage house, and other out-buildings. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of W. F. PLATT, Executor of the estate of Thomas Platt, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PROPERTY.—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executor of John Van Boskerck, deceased, the two 2-story and attic frame dwelling houses and lots Nos. 31 and 33 West 23d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lots together 41 feet 8 inches front, 53 feet 8 inches rear, by 117 feet 6 inches deep. Also, the first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front dwelling house and lot No. 60 West 23d-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. The house is 25 by 60 feet, replete with all the modern improvements; lot 25x98.9. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.
BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 12, 1860, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $362,000 of Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company 8 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds, dated the 30th day of November, 1857. Principle payable 30th day of November, 1877. Interest payable at the American Exchange bank, in the City of New-York, semi-annually, on the 10th of February and 10th of August.
217 Bonds $1,000 each, No. 1 to 287 inclusive.....$217,000
289 Bonds of $500 each, Nos. 13 to 256.....121 500
35 Bonds of $100 each, Nos. 1 to 35.....3 500
Total.....$362 000
Three coupons on each of said Bonds are past due, and attached to the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JAS. HART, JR., DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
NINTH-ST.—2 four-story brick houses, with stores underneath, and lots Nos. 174 and 176, near 6th-av.
PROVOST-AV.—A valuable lot on the southeast corner of 9th st.
NINTH-ST.—2 first-class brick houses adjoining the 2d-av. lot.
THIRTIETH ST.—3-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 5 Martin Terrace, between 2d and 3d avs.
TERMS LIBERAL.—Maps and particulars at 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable house and lot northeast corner of 2d-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. The house is three stories, basement, brown stone front; has water introduced, and modern improvements. Lot 20x102.5¾, including court-yard in front. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE, NO. 305 HENRY-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 305 Henry-st., north side, between Scammel and Grand sts. The house is 25 by about 45 feet, and furnished with gas and Croton water. The lot is 25 by 25 by about 85 feet. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDDING, &c.—JOHN H. BURLEY will sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., near Varick, a large assortment of Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre, and dining tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels and other carpets, looking-glasses, pictures, hair and other mattresses, pillows, bolsters, washstands, curtains, cornices, cutlery, kitchen and earthen ware, and everything in the way of housekeeping. By order of Gould & Brown, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FRANKLIN-STREET—Two valuable lots, Nos. 81 and 83, near Broadway.
EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET—Two handsome houses, together with the lease. Nos. 92 and 94. Lots 20x103 feet.
Maps of the above property can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GEORGE CLEMENS, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, MARCH 6, AT 10 o'clock P. M. Large and peremptory sale of horses, carriages, wagons, and harness, at the New-York Tattersall's, 6th-av., corner 39th st. On account of alterations at the Tattersalls, the proprietor will sell, without reserve, 12 good horses, a great variety of wagons, carriages, harness, &c., to close storage account.
GEORGE CLEMENS.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. RADFORD will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at No. 546 Pearl-st., near Broadway, the effects of Harriet L. Case, G. D. Adolphus, Henrietta Norton, Robert Ramsay and others, deceased, consisting of furniture, clothing, furs, diamonds, watches, jewelry, oil paintings, &c. Jewelry will be sold at 12 o'clock.
By order of
S. P. RUSSELL, Public Administrator.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 1 North William-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, at 11 o'clock, at No 147 Nassau-st., Times' Building, (basement,) mortgage sale of power presses, hand presses, steam engine and boiler, type cases, imposing stones, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS and china; a large sale by J. S. H. BARTLETT, THURSDAY, March 8, 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl st.; all kinds W., granite, edged, dipt, c. c. and yellow ware in lots to suit dealers; sales peremptory.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 41 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of leather goods, adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock on the premises No. 338 Washington-st., the machinery and tools of the U. S. Coffee and Spice Mills, consisting of a twenty horse power steam engine with boiler, shafting and belting complete and in perfect working order, together with two mills and all the usual machinery connected with a first-class establishment. Sale positive for cash.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT auction of horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, blankets and stable furniture, in consequence of alterations at the New-York Tattersall's the above property will be sold without reserve to close accounts. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES AND 33D ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON NINTH-AV.—1 lot on the S. W. cor. 33d-st., 25.4x100.
ON SECOND-AV.—2 lots on the S. E. cor. 53d-st., 20x95 each.
ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—2 lots south side (adjoining,) 20x100 each.
The above lots are very desirably located; the 67th-st. lot lying between Broadway and the Central Park. Sale peremptory, Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind hereby give notice, that the building now occupied by them on 33d and 34th sts. and 8th av., will not be sold for Hospital occupancy, but the 24 vacant lots on 33d and 34th sts. will positively be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY next, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, subject to full covenant restrictions against nuisances. Maps at the office of WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer, 4 Wall st.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN—PEREMPTORY SALE.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly-situated two-story frame cottage No. 188 Schermerhorn-st. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN,
Formerly
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Invites the attention of Jobbers to his New Patent
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which, for Grace, Comfort and Durability surpasses all others ever offered to the public. The CHAMPION SKIRT is made in a great variety of styles, which cannot fail to please in any market. One of the latest styles, known as the
CHAMPION BELLE,
is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be unequaled in this or any other country. The RENOWNED
IMPERIAL SKIRT
is still in great demand, and has all the new improvements of shape and style. The great objection to Hoop Skirts is entirely overcome in the CHAMPION and IMPERIAL, they being made in such manner, and of such quality, as to be no obstacle in the way of GETTING IN AND OUT OF CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES, CARS, &c.
JOBBERS are requested to hand in their orders early, to secure the goods, as my large stock and daily productions will not meet the demand without increasing the manufacture, which I am doing daily, hoping to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
can obtain License Under my Extension Skirt Patent on liberal terms, at the office of the subscriber.
DEALERS ARE CAUTIONED not to buy or sell EXTENSION SKIRTS unless the same are properly stamped by authority from me, as all infringers of my patent will be held liable for damages.
L. A. OSBORN,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT SPRING DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
INCLUDING
ALL THE RICHEST PARIS DESIGNS
IN
5, 7 AND 9 FLOUNCED ROBES,
Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c.,
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING STYLES
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
SMALL CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERES, STRIPES, &c.,
at 75 cents, 80 cents and $1.
And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
5, 7, 9 and Imperial Flounced Robes, in Lawns, Muslins, Barèges, Grenadines, Crepes de Paris, Barege Anglais, &c., &c.
ALSO, SPRING DRESS GOODS,
BY THE YARD, in great variety.
And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS
of every description—designed for service,
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin de Laines, Damasks, reps, Tassels and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

SPRING MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
LATEST PARIS SHAPES, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED
and FINISHED in
LYONS SILKS AND WOOLENS,
A full Assortment now ready, and
RETAILED BELOW USUAL PRICES!
And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S WEAR,
in great variety,
ALSO,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, March 5,
A choice assortment of
CLOTH GARMENTS,
Suitable for the present season.
FAMILY DRY GOODS.
To this department we have this day added our Spring importations of plaid, plain and striped Jaconet, mull and Nainsook muslins; embroidered and plain Swiss Tarletons and French muslins, for evening dresses, &c.
Also,
Cotton sheetings and shirtings of all the well-known makes, at manufacturers' prices.
75 cases Richardson's shirting linens from 25 to 60 cents.
25 cases Richardson's fronting linens from 35c. to $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will open at retail on
MONDAY, MARCH 5,
Their entire importation of
PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BAREGES AND BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c., &c., &c.,
By the yard, and in 5, 7, and 9 Volantes. These Goods will be found to excel in beauty anything ever imported into this market, and at low prices.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE.
An additional lot will be opened
at Retail on
MONDAY, MARCH 5.
Also a fine assortment of Striped French CASHMERE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

LACE MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will this day offer to wholesale and retail buyers their immense Spring importation of LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS and DRAPERY MUSLINS, which will be found upon inspection to be the richest and cheapest stock of Curtain Goods ever exhibited in this country. Canal, Mercer and Howard-sts.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The choicest and richest Paris and Lyons novelties in SILKS,
SILK GRENADINE AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
&c., &c.,
Received per last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES, MISSES and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlet and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose, very cheap. Cloth, knitting yarns all colors, Shetland veils, &c., at ALEXANDRE'S, 352 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
ARE NOW OPENING SPRING GOODS.
4 cases Barege Anglais, 1s., worth 2s.
4 cases 3 yard wide French Print, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d., full chints colors.
6 cases yard-wide BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS at 10c., worth 1s.
4 cases PRINTED BRILLIANTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
100 pieces CHINTZ FOULARD SILKS.
13 cases TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
5 cases SHIRTING and SHEETING LINENS.
A full assortment of Mourning Dress Goods just opened.
500 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 1s. 6d. and 2s., worth 2s. and 3s.
Another invoice of those fine quality French KID GLOVES, 5s., worth $1.
700 dozen HEMMED STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18s. per dozen, worth $3.

A CARD.
NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,
NEW SPRING CLOTH CIRCULARS.
NEW SPRING VELVET MANTILLAS,
An exquisite assortment for
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Will be opened this week by
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 324 and 326 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

AT W. JACKSON'S,
NO 551 BROADWAY.
The following Spring Goods being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail.
4 cases English Balzarines, 18½ cents, worth 31.
8 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25.
3 cases Check Poplins, 25 cents, worth 37½.
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
2 cases Silk Poplins, 63½ cents, worth $1.
2 cases Foulards, 62½ cents, worth 87½.
3 cases Fine Maple Cloths 37½ cents, worth 62½.
N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MADAME F. PINCHON
Has received from Paris new goods for Spring and Summer dresses, basques and mantillas, to which she invites the attention of her customers
MADAME F. PINCHON.
No. 54 Bleecker-st.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS—BLACK AND colored Stella shawls, black and plaid silks, black French broadcloths, colored cloths, cassimeres, linens, table cloths, prints, muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No 54 Catherine-st.

MADAME GARNOUX, FROM PARIS, dressmaker and milliner apprises the ladies that she is receiving new styles and patterns of robes from Paris and that she will fill all orders with the utmost promptitude. No. 832½ Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 383 Canal-st., opposite the Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st. Established 1848

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles, designs and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 834 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for Spring delivery.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No 652 Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 174 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st, in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jaites & Co's, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
IN BULK FOR DRAUGHT,
Now landing. For sale by
D. E. HABICHT,
No. 127 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO ARTISTS.—A GENTLEMAN FROM ST. Louis, Mo., wishes to secure the services of a gentleman or lady artist, to paint and retouch photographs. None need apply except willing to go to St. Louis, Mo. A lady artist of respectability would find the comforts of a home, and a permanent engagement, by calling Tuesday, March 6, from 10 till 12 o'clock A. M. at Gardner & Co's Gilt-frame Store No 245 Canal st., with specimens in India-ink and water colors.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WHO IS WILLING to take five acres of land on shares or lease, near Yonkers, where a ready sale can be found for all kinds of vegetables; good reference and some responsibility will be required. German preferred. Address J. O., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house, three boys to take care of stock; applicants must be well acquainted with the business, be willing to work, and bring good City reference. No others will be treated with. Apply this day, to LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & CO., No 87 Chambers-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT CHILdren) on a place in Rahway; the man as vegetable gardener; the wife as cook. None need apply unless accustomed to the business in this country, and well recommended. Apply to HENRY SPEAR, No. 133 Pearl-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; a Scotchwoman preferred. None but those having the best of City references need answer. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store, to write a good hand and be a good saleswoman, with undoubted references as to character. Apply at No. 19 Union square

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE IN COlumbia, South Carolina, two single young men; one as salesman, the other as bookkeeper. The best of references required. Address P. W., Box 139 *Times* office.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER OR SALESMAN, who is acquainted with the New-York City lumber trade. Apply at the office, southeast corner of 1st-av. and 32d-st., at 9 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO general housework. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Apply No. 73 Avenue D., M. DEVOY.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH BELLOWS MAKERS, board makers; also one or two good hands for leathering bellows. Apply to L. BERRIEN & CO., No. 252 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO WORK ON custom pantaloons; to a person that suits good wages will be paid. Apply at 91 East 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A CHILD three months old; she must bring good City reference. Call at No. 46 Irving-place from 9 until 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE up stairs work. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 300 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS—O E WHO can flute well. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE: a bright, intelligent boy, not over 15 years of age; one residing with his parents, and who can bring the best of references, may apply at No. 111 Broadway, room No. 9, first floor. Salary $50 to $75 first year.

GARDENER WANTED.—ENGLISH SCOTCH or German; must understand the care of hot-house grapes, greenhouse, &c. thoroughly. The English gardener from Saratoga, who called yesterday, will please call again at No 176 Washing'on-st.

GARDENER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, who is thoroughly acquainted with the growing of vegetables and out-door flowers. Apply at No. 9 East 14th st., between 5½ and 7 P. M.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A SITUATION is wanted by a young man who can influence $20 000 of near-by trade. Address W. A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERienced servant, as good cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; can fill either capacity to her employer's entire satisfaction; or would do general housework for a small family. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker of bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City references from her last employer. Call or address M., No. 234 6th-st., near the Sewers. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to boarding house or hotel, or to go in the country, if required; has good references. Call, for six days, at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the middle bell. Will not do washing.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation to travel with a family going to Europe for the summer or longer if required, to take care of children or wait on an invalid; is a good nurse and kind and skilful in sickness; 12 years of the best of city reference can be given. Please call at No. 296 1st-av., near 17th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH SEAMstress, who does all kinds of family sewing and can cut and baste for a sewing machine, wants employment; will go out to private families by the week or month; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner of 12th st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid, maid and waitress, or take care of children and sew; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing or general housework, in a small private family; both can come well recommended from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No 142 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches—soups, meats, &c.; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call for three days at No. 3 6th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; understands each capacity well, as City reference can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 216 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, is capable of taking charge of a house in the absence of the family; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last employer, where she has lived the last three years, and can be seen at present at No. 4 Depau Row Bleecker-st.

WANTED—TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS BY THE week or month by a competent dressmaker, who understands making boys' clothing, and all kinds of handy sewing; a machine of her own, if required. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., third floor. Superior reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; is a good plain sewer and can take the care of City reference. Has been for two days, at No. 87 West 25th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as a competent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' under-clothing, or would take care of one child or do embroidery. Can be seen for two days by calling at No 149 West 18th-st., top floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of meats bread and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 135 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, an English Protestant, a situation as lady's maid or to take charge of furniture in a respectable family; would assist in the duties of housekeeping if required. Can be seen for two days, at her present situation, No. 27 Grove st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at 79 West 40th-st. between 6th-av and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamber work or waiting; best of City reference will be given; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook washer and ironer; has lived two years as such in a French family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing, or would go as laundress in a small private family; has five years City recommendations. Call at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who lived several years in one family to whom she refers, and one year in another. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a clean, careful, capable servant, will go to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days, in the store, No. 88 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she will assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to care children and serve or wait on an old lady, and sew. Best of City reference from last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; satisfactory references can be had. Can be seen at No 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No 217 East 19th-st., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as plain seamstress and chambermaid, can give the best of reference; has lived several years in one place. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK and baker; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to a short distance in the country; good reference from City. Call at No. 304 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; she is an excellent cook, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 711th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Address JANE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, B

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a large of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Rail-road, one hour's ride from Jersey City. The wood THAT PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas through out; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms exclusive of closets, store rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides a good well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Ellis, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factory-ville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms two stories and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 2 story, brick dwelling and sub-cellar houses, Nos. 15, 17 and 21 Jay-place. Lots 25 feet 2½ inches by 103 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnaces, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class, brown stone, four-story, high stoop basement and counter-cellar house, No. 8 West 37th-st. 30 house from the 5th-av. and Dr Spring's church House 24 6x 60 feet; lot half the block. This is strictly a first-class house, and location. Terms will be made very easy. Apply as above, or to

G. B. HARTSON,
No. 104 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 6 WARREN-place, Charles st., 3 stories; No. 20 Abingdon-place, 3½ stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown-stone, 3 stories; No. 61 Hammond-st. new, 3 stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements. Terms easy. Also, No. 115 Sullivan st., front and rear house, 25 by 100 feet. Also, house and lot corner of West and Hammond-st. Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each Apply to N. ROE & S. D. WILSON, office No. 209 Varick-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 82x140, and the house 80 or 50x31 feet. finished in the best manner, with the modern conveniences, and a large stable in the rear; the property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address U. U., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, the new and substantial 4 story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 26 feet 8 inches by 68 feet; is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience, black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The four-story and basement, stone front house, No. 175 West 14th-st. House 25 by 67 feet, to second floor. 80 feet deep above. Lot 25 by 103. House in excellent order. Will be sold at a bargain on liberal terms. Possession 1st of May. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
Pine-st, New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill-power, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 28 acres good land in Norwalk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence, any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property, or sound durable kind of merchandise. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, FIVE-story and basement brown-stone dwelling-house in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., finished in the best style, and with every convenience. is offered for sale; a bargain: with the furniture if desired, as the owner is moving to the country on the 1st of April; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 104 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, No. 9 Carroll-st., in good order, and would be rented very low. Also, a country house on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a country house on Chichester-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a small house on Centreville-av., Jamaica, L. I. For further particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 348 Front-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, A good three-story, basement, sub-cellar brick house, with two lots of ground, on the southwest corner of Park and Clinton avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, a frame house, joining the above on Park-av. Price of whole $8,000, or can be had separate, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE STORY and basement, high stoop dwelling houses, on Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., south side; also one of the 20 feet, low stoop houses in the same block, beautifully located; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at No. 11, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING ONE STORY high, covering three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, built for a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; stable on the premises, with slight alteration could be converted into a brewery or manufactory. Apply on the premises, No. 172 West 42d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of lots 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY, East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Depot and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations.) viz: The 3 story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Fort Green-place, (late Canon-st.) and the 2-story cottage house No. 71 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st.; and one on 36th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, modern-style houses, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop House No. 65 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 56 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-STORY brick houses Nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 33d-st., New-York, and No. 524-st., Williamsburgh. Prices respectively, $5,500, $5 250, $5 000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 138 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE PLOT OF ground on southwest corner of DeKalb and Throop-ave., Brooklyn, consisting of 16 lots having three fronts, with a small house and stable thereon. Will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for vacant lots in the City of New-York. Apply to J. EDGAR, 25 Nassau st., N. Y.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The four story brown-stone-front house No. 15 West 37th-st. May be seen on application to

JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one half the purchase money may remain. Apply to

ABM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x55, lot 125 feet 6 inches, finished in all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x31 6 with entrance from 35th st. Enquire of J. B. COBLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on 36th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE 3-story brick-front house No. 86 Bleecker st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 20 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-STORY high-stoop basement and counter-cellar houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements Inquire on the premises. The neighborhood restricted.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 49 East 19th-st., near Broadway, containing all modern improvements; price $15,500; terms easy. Apply to E. F. DAVISON, No. 138 Pearl st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME gothic cottage, on Clermont, between Myrtle and Park avs. Inquire of JOHN T. BARBER, druggist, corner of Myrtle and Clermont av's.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful residence and grounds situated in the Village of Asbury, Warren County, N. J., distant from New York 90 miles, 2½ hours' ride, accessible four times a day by New-Jersey Central Railroad; the village is in the centre of the most picturesque and beautiful valley of New-Jersey, with the Musconetcong—a famous trout stream—running through its whole length; in point of healthfulness not to be surpassed, and having superior educational and church advantages, the property contains eleven acres, a tree of which are highly ornamented and beautifully arranged, laid out with well shaded walks and drives, decorated by choice flowers and shrubs, the whole surrounded by evergreen hedges of juniper, hemlock, pirvit, bunk thorn, lilac, &c., in full perfection and order; a large, tasteful kitchen-garden, well stocked with currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c.; also, a fine grape-y; the cottage, a framed one designed by a tasteful architect, is two stories and built in the best manner; in size, 40 feet front by 36 feet, with a wing 20x24 feet, also of two stories, and corresponding; the house has large porticoes front and rear; bay windows on either side; the first floor containing hall, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and pantry; the second, seven chambers and bath room and servant's room in attic; there is also an ornamental ice-house stable, carriage house poultry yards &c; the place will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, or exchanged for City property; price, $10,000. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

3,000 ACRES OF MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—I have for sale in two ots first, 1,026 acres of the most valuable gas coal lands in America, three veins alone in the formation measuring 30 feet in thickness; second, 2,000 acres of timber land, a portion of which is underlaid with the smaller veins of gas coal, iron ore, marble and common limest ne. These lands are lying on the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. I will remain in the City until Monday, the 12th, and can be found at the office of Joy, Joe & Co., Tribune Buildings, where maps, specimens of cannel coal and marble can be seen, and full explanations given by B. Franklin Clark, Esq. ISAAC HUGUS,
of Somerset, Penn.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT IN WILLIAMSBURGH L. I.—The commodious three-story dwelling-house, No. 147 South 9th-st., built of brown-stone and brick in the most thorough manner for the present occupant with two full lots of land laid out in shrubbery, flower plots, fruit trees, grape vines on trellises &c., on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and in a most desirable neighborhood, will be sold on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply on the premises, or at No. 50 Pine-st., New York, to

A. J. CAMERON.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING sites, from five to twenty acres each, situated near the Village of Newburgh on an elevated and healthy position outside of the corporation limits, and within 20 minutes' drive of railroad depôt, ferry and post office, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and surrounding scenery. For convenience, healthiness and beauty of scenery this property can hardly be surpassed, and will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for productive real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to THOMAS W. CHRISTIE, Newburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—2,000 ACRES of land in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation; soil excellent for truck farming, and very early, being ten days ahead of Long Island. Price $4 per acre; terms easy. Inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story, rear building. JNO. TORREY, Jr.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY situate on the southwesterly corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., in the City of Brooklyn. The building is large, and well adapted for the grocery, flour and feed business, for which it has been occupied during the past seven years, doing a first-rate business. The building will be sold with or without the lots adjoining. Terms easy. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, on the opposite corner.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, No. 45 West 36th-st., Murray Hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Can be seen during the day. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house with brown-stone basement, with all all the modern improvements hot and cold water, bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantles in three stories, convenient to Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars. Inquire on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., or of R. H. TESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 East 53d-st., 16 6x100 feet. house 48 feet, in fine order; gas and water arrangement's complete; also, lot adjoining, 25x100 feet; brick carriage-house thereon. Terms accommodating. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brown-front house, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50 feet; lot 18x75 feet; in complete order, south Ex. Price, $10,000; terms to suit. Apply to EDM. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 50 AND 52 WEST FORTY-seventh-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; two first-class four-story brown-stone front houses; houses 21 feet front by 50 feet, with high-stoop, basement and counter-cellar back piazza, furnace, iron gate under stoop, and all other modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill. No 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 35x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements: the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of

J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ON 5TH-av., a first-class brown-stone house, 25x65 feet, full lot. Also an elegant house on Madison-av., and one on Lexington-av., besides several others in a variety of locations and at various prices. Several in Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THOSE delightful situations on Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, overlooking the bay, &c.; house in complete order, basement and sub-cellar. Apply at No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic house No. 45 Barrow st; gas and Croton water, with vault under sidewalk. In good order. Possession can be had April 1; price $4,250; terms easy. For particulars, inquire of C. W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURnished—a first-class 3-story high basement corner house on Lexington-av. Size, 25x60x100. For permits and terms, which are easy, apply to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine-st., or 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house, on 31st-st., about 19 by 50 feet; lot 100, with all modern improvements; hot water and gas on third story, and in perfect order. Apply at No 203 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURray-hill, containing about 13 rooms, finished in a superior manner, with all the modern improvements. Price $16,500. Apply to ROBERT E. BAGG, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house No. 111 West 23d-st. It is first-class in every respect, in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully finished by Molini. Apply to HENRY BOWERS, Jr., No. 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, (E. D.)—A THREE-story brick house on Rodney-st., first house from Lee-av., will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. WHITMORE, Bank o' the State of New-York.

A LOT FOR SALE IN A DESIRABLE locality, situated on the north side of 53d-st., 100 feet west of 1st av. Is free of all incumbrances. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to J. CHAMBERS, No. 135 East 29th-st.

VALUABLE LOT ON WHITE-ST. FOR SALE—No 42, beetween Church-st. and Broadway. Size, 25x100. House large, well built, and easily converted into a store. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOTS WANTED.—ANY PARTY HAVING ONE or two good lots in Brooklyn, in a good location, not more than two miles from Fulton Ferry, to sell at a bargain may find a cash purchaser by applying to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE. BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES. BEAUMONT'S do. do. do. WATER GAUGES of the AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO. DUSTING LOW WATER ALARM. These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Two large boiler iron kettles, 1,200 gallons each.
Three large wooden oil tanks lined with zinc.
Two large tin oil tanks iron bound.
Three large tin oil pans, 1,200 gallons each.
Four large lever oil presses.
Twenty small lever oil presses.
Inquire at No. 109 Washington-st.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse-power. Cylinder boilers now in use can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BUCKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cresswell, at Riverdale, on the Banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New York. This property consists of about 40 acres of land a massive stone mansion 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath rooms, billiard-room, laundry, in all 25 rooms, heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house a stable and a coach house on the grounds, all built of cut stone in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest and fruit trees, a fountain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least, one of the most desirable on the Hudson; within three minutes' walk of the station, it is out of sight of both depôt and rail-road: it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 20 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in the very high state of cultivation with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and many ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—A country place of 170 acres, lying on each side of one branch of the Delaware River, in Delaware County, New-York, with large Mansion house, and every convenience of hot and cold water and bathing rooms; also, laundry, billiard house, ice house, farm house, grapery, fine stable, carriage house and other buildings. Also, deer park and fountains, with abundance of cool, clear, running water carried over the house and grounds. The scenery beautiful, and the country perfectly healthy, with fine rides and good trout fishing. Apply to AUG. J. BROWN, No. 24 William-st., room No. 16.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the Boston Post Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, with all farming implements, furniture, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The two story dwelling-house and lot of land belonging to the estate of Jo-eoh Collins, deceased, eligibly situated on the west side of the Main-st. in the centre of the village of Bloomfield, fronting on the public park.

This property offers a rare opportunity for securing a very desirable country residence.

The lot measures 160 feet on the Main st., and extends back nearly 400 feet to West-st.

WM. B. BALDWIN, Z. B. DODD, Executors.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. In connection great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR THE village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville Station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat, with stone (English) cottage and 40 acres of land; the house contains dining and drawing rooms, library, and kitchen, with range; a large quantity of young fruit trees, ice-house, filled; spacious barn, stable and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, on the west bank—an elegant place, with all the appliances and completeness of a gentleman's residence—house architecturally elegant, and rookery and out-buildings do.; grounds about 14 acres; located about 1½ miles north of the steamboat landing at Newburgh, and near the Powelton House. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—two new cottage residences on the property of T. W. Ludlow, Esq., on Broadway, one mile from railroad and steamboat, in view of the Hudson, and provided with all modern improvements, including gas and water. Lots 75 by 260 feet, and more if desired. Price $6,500, or $500 per year rent. Apply to LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

PROPERTY IN STAMFORD FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house, nearly new, substantially built and conveniently arranged with cold and hot water, marble mantles, filled in with hard brick lot of little more than one-fourth acre, with barn &c., in most desirable part of village of Stamford. For particulars inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., or of ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET.—A house with twelve acres of ground attached, at Fort Washington, will be let from the 1st day of May next. The situation is unsurpassed for health and beauty, and accessible in 50 minutes from the Chambers-street Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. The owner being absent in Europe, desires to let the premises for one year. Inquire of JOSEPH FISHER & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay at from 5 to 6 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—A most eligible and beautiful situation on Cayuga Lake, west side, near the old Cayuga bridge, containing 140 acres under a high state of cultivation, well fruited, watered and timbered. House large, with every convenience outbuildings, carriage grounds tastefully arranged. For particulars apply to MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN FAIRMOUNT, Westchester County, near West Farms Village, on high elevated ground, with beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground containing 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., and 150 feet deep; a nice gothic cottage, a carriage-house and stable, and well stocked with the choicest of fruit; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome cottage on the New-Brighton side, in a healthy location, with nearly an acre of land; splendid grape vines fruit trees, and excellent water, and about seven minutes' walk from the Landing. For further particulars apply to THOS. G. WEST, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. 108 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE AT RED Bank, N. J., a new modern-built house, with garden attached, with fine view of river, Highlands &c.; location perfectly healthy, and accessible by railroad and steamers several times daily. Very desirable for a family wishing to own a Summer residence at a small cost. Apply to JAS. A. DEGRAW, No. 50 South st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnance, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences farms, and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms; loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circular.
S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic house for sale; fruit and shade trees, excellent water, lot 110x200 feet, direct in front of county buildings in this village; two minutes from depôt; a very desirable and cheap property. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME 2½-STORY COTtage, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c., suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Also a house and lot on 3d-av, near 8th-st. Price $9,000. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 231 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hill-side orchard. Apply to ALVAH PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE AT YONkers, modern-built, and possessing a fine view of the river scenery. Apply at the office, No. 243 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River 13 miles from the City, near North Bleeville, N. J.; communication with Wall st. within an hour by railroad; there is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, sloping beautifully to the water's edge; the lawn will cut $50 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees; good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house; situation exceedingly rural and picturesque; rent, furnished $150; forty acres more can be had. Apply at No. 255 4th-av

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay and recently by Mr. J. Butler Wright. The house is of stone with modern conveniences, the grounds, 40 acres, include a green well stocked with fruit gardener's cottage and green house, coach house, ice-house filled &c. The position is high and singularly healthy. Distance from Katonah telegraph station on the Harlem Railroad 2 miles, and from the City two hours. Application may be made to WILLIAM JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining, or to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. The place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the county. Apply to

A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHed or unfurnished, or for sale, a house, with about four acres of land, shade and fruit trees, 11 bed rooms, with parlors and kitchens, a conservatory and billiard-room. (Phelan's table,) furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1 000 per annum. If desired, farming utensils, carriages and horses can be had at a valuation. Adjoining the above is a nice new house, with about four acres of land. To rent at $600. Apply to W. H. LINDSAY, No. 43 New-st., New-York, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH 9

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

Mr. BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Putnam, ex-member of the Assembly, and four gentlemen of the legal profession in New-York, who are here on the part of property-holders and tax-payers of New-York opposed to railroad bills reported by the Assembly, have prepared a series of new bills, which, so far as New-York are concerned, are calculated to embarrass the bills reported. The new bills, it is understood, will place the power in the hands of the Comptroller to dispose of routes to the best advantage.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

Mr. MURPHY, from the Committee on Medical Societies, reported a bill to create the office of a Commissioner of Lunacy and Inspector of Almshouses, Poor-houses, County Lunatic Asylums, Jails, &c., throughout the State.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to facilitate the enforcement of the Excise law.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to provide for the filing of the County Treasurer's bonds in the County Clerk's office.

Mr. MONTGOMERY offered a resolution, inquiring for the expense of publishing the State Canvass from 1846 to this time. Adopted.

Concurrent resolutions for reorganizing the Judiciary were made the special order of Friday.

The Brooklyn Water bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to confer the powers of charitable and benevolent societies to vote by proxy, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

A bill to authorize the formation of gas and water companies was reported favorably.

Mr. A. A. MYERS gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company.

Mr. J. M. SMITH of a bill to authorize the Boards of Supervisors to abolish the office of School Commissioner.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOWMAN, to repeal the act of 1856 to provide for a more thorough supervision and inspection of common schools.

By Mr. JACQUES, to incorporate the New-York Passenger and Package Line Company. It incorporates E. M. Fairchild, A. H. Barney, J. M. Humphrey, W. G. Fargo and A. G. Williams, with a capital of $50,000, to run vehicles from steamboat and railroad landings to any part of the City.

By Mr. C. KELSEY, to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Lexington-avenue to Park-row. The Incorporators are Richard L. Suydam, John Riley, William M. Lummis and W. W. Fowler.

By Mr. FISHER, to authorize the establishment of a horse railroad in Bedford-avenue, De Kalb-avenue, and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CALLICOT, to authorize the building of a Court-house in Kings County. It authorizes the Treasurer to borrow $100,000 and to issue bonds.

By C. ALLEN, to authorize the Receiver of the Reciprocity Bank in Buffalo to compromise and settle with any stockholders of the Bank in or out of the State for any judgment recorded against them.

By Mr. DWIGHT, in relation to libel.

By Mr. MCQUADE, for the protection of boarding-house-keepers. It gives them the same lien on baggage and effects as inn-keepers have.

Mr. A. SMITH offered a resolution to appoint a Committee, with SAMUEL A. LAW as Chairman, to inquire into the revenues and management of canals, and to report on all matters by which a stricter economy can be enforced. Laid over.

The Albany Susquehanna Railroad bill was made the special order for Friday next.

The Personal Liberty bill was made the special order for Wednesday, next week.

Mr. FISCH called up the resolutions requiring information of the Comptroller of the financial condition of the State, the amount of taxation necessary, &c. Adopted.

Mr. ELLSWORTH moved for a report from the Receiver of the Hollister Bank in Buffalo, of all matters relating to the Bank since his appointment. Adopted.

Also concurrent resolutions calling upon Congress for prompt payment of all revolutionary debts, pensions and claims. Laid over.

The bill to authorize the consolidation of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica railroads was recommitted.

The Central Park at Albany.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Senate on Saturday by Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, and adopted:

Whereas, the Commissioners of the Central Park, having applied to the Legislature for the sum of Five Millions of Dollars, for the laying out, regulation and government of the Park; namely, two and a half millions for the laying out, and two and a half millions for the care and government of the Park, or the annual interest on that sum, being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the sum of two millions of dollars heretofore appropriated by the Legislature for those purposes; and the act of the Legislature, passed 17th April, 1857, page 714, under which said Commission was organized, having provided "that no plan for laying out, regulation or government of said Park shall be adopted or undertaken by the Commissioners, of which the entire expense, when funded, shall require for the paying of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $200,000 per annum," that is to say a funded debt of one million six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, which amount was increased by the act of 15th April, 1859, page 857, to two millions of dollars, but with the like limitation; therefore

Resolved, The Commissioners of the Central Park are requested to report to the Senate their answers to the following interrogatories:

1. What reasons for having adopted and undertaken a plan for the Park, the execution of which exceeds the limitation of the Legislature by the Act of 1857?

2. What reasons for having persevered in undertaking the execution of the same plan after the passage of the Act of 1859?

3. The names of the Commissioners voting in favor of the adoption of that plan?

4. The names of the Commissioners voting upon the question of doing the work by contract or by days' work?

5. The items of the plan which the Board has resolved to strike out or omit?

6. How much money has been expended below Seventy-ninth-street; how much below Ninety-sixth-street; how much below One Hundred and Sixth-street; and the number of acres in each section belonging to the Park?

7. How much money is required to be expended in each section, stating the items of expenditure and the cost of each, and which of the items, if any, are essential, and which of them are not essential?

8. How much money had been expended to 18th May, 1858, when the plan was adopted; how much to 1st January, 1859; how much to Jan. 1, 1860?

9. What amount has been paid for drain tile, and how much thereof has been laid down in each of the three sections of the Park mentioned?

10. What are the names of the persons who make purchases for the Central Park? Are the persons so employed connected with any firm in the City of New-York, and, if so, what firm, and what is the amount annually expended?

Adopted.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this Board was held last night. A resolution was adopted requesting the representatives of Kings County, in the State Legislature, to oppose any act relative to the laying out of parks, which has not secured the sanction of the Common Council. The draft of an ordinance prohibiting the salting of streets and avenues was referred to the Railroad Committee for report. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to prepare proposals for the introduction of the Ridgewood water into each Station-house. New houses were ordered to be built for Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 21, according to plans submitted, the cost of each not to exceed $2,500. The Mayor's veto of the letter furnishing two Fire Department banners was superseded, and the banners ordered; as was also the Mayor's veto of a resolution authorizing a Committee to go to Albany, and spend $500 illegally. The salaries of several clerks were raised, when the Board adjourned for one week.

THE SEWER TAX.—Many objections are made by large property owners in this city to the law which authorizes the Sewer Commissioners to lay sewer pipes throughout the entire city, unless a majority of the property owners in any particular district object. They allege that it is next to impossible to find a majority of owners on unimproved streets, and avenues, as many of them live in other streets, and that the tax ($60 per lot) on such localities is not only enormous but unjust, because no corresponding benefit is received in return. A property-owner who had a sewer bill for about $1,000 on unimproved property presented to him a few days ago, says that an effort will be made to amend the law so as to exempt such property from the sewer tax, unless a majority of the owners on a street ask for the improvement.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—A Committee of the Board of Supervisors have the matter of obtaining a site for the proposed County Court House under consideration. The county purchased a site near Prospect Hill, a number of years ago, but that location is considered too much out of the way.

PENITENTIARY.—During the month of February 97 prisoners were received at the Kings County Penitentiary, viz: Males, 69; females, 28. During the same time 90 prisoners were discharged. Total number of prisoners remaining on the 1st inst., 530, of which 111 were females.

SUPREME COURT.—The first twenty cases on the Special Term Calendar will be called to-day by Judge SUTHERLAND.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Two steamers left this port yesterday for Aspinwall with the California passengers and mails—the *Baltic*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, from the Collins pier, foot of Canal-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., having been detained by low water, which left the steamer aground at the usual hour for her departure, and the Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel*, from the Vanderbilt-street pier. Each carried a fair complement of passengers, the popularity of the *Baltic* securing much the larger share. The price of passage having been increased on both steamers by mutual agreement, there was a corresponding decrease in the demand for tickets, and a total absence of the bustle and excitement which have been observable heretofore on the departure of these steamers. The rates of fare on both lines were: For first cabin, $200; second cabin, $150, and steerage, $100; being an advance from $150, $100 and $50, respectively, for through tickets. A still further increase in the rates is predicted for the steamer of the 20th of March, when the North Atlantic steamers will have been entirely withdrawn. The hauling off of these fine ships, just as they had received a perfect equipment for the California trade, and so soon after they had achieved so enviable a reputation for reliability, comfort and speed, is cause of great chagrin and disappointment, not only to the officers and employes of the two ships, but to all California travelers. In anticipation of a settled order of things, under which system the swindling of passengers could be carried on, a large number of bogus ticket-offices have been opened near the foot of Canal-street, to waylay strangers going to the steamer. Their occupation is gone in this locality—one gratifying result, at least, of the change.

HOUSE TO LET.—Now that the season of the year is approaching which residents of the City, by common consent, devote to a gigantic game of "puss in the corner," one family dodging in this direction, another in that, would it not be well for those having houses to rent to study the philosophy of advertising? If the announcements of domiciles to let could only be framed so as to convey a little more information to the anxious seekers after a home, very much weariness would be saved them. Why should solicitous young wives be obliged to thumb over the Directory at the nearest apothecary shop, in order to ascertain whether No. — in Thirtieth street, for instance, is near First-avenue, or Fifth; or what reason is there that weary pilgrimages in crowded cars should be achieved, merely to ascertain that a house is five stories in height, and has a brown-stone front, when a modest and less ambitious brick domicile would be much better adapted to the wants of the small family which is seeking for a home. There is no need of publishing a diagram of the premises, to be sure; nor so we expect that house agents will frighten people away by telling them that the dwellings which they have to rent are fronted by coal-yards or livery stables; but a brief mention of the little particulars which we have mentioned, and many others which will suggest themselves to those who have had experience in these matters, will secure to those who have two months to stay in houses on which placards are displayed, many hours of peace, and will prevent the waste of many moments by those who are searching for homes.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—CHARLES HOBSBRICK, Captain of the lighter *Sarah Elizabeth*; JOHN HARM, a hand on board, and JOSEPH PURCELL, a grain storer, were arrested by the Harbor Police yesterday, at the complaint of the Western Transportation Company. They are charged with having stolen from the canal-boat *Trafalgar*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, 300 bushels of wheat, which PURCELL sold to Mr. WM. D. JONES, grain and flour dealer at No. 84 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for $317. Mr. JONES had paid $142 of this amount, and had promised to pay the balance on the next day. Suspecting that there was something wrong about the transaction, he was just going to make inquiries when the officers appeared, seized the grain, arrested the thieves, and committed them to the First Ward Station-house in this City to await an examination.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 7½ o'clock last evening a man named THOMAS NORTON, while witnessing a game of monte at an alleged gambling house, No. 436 Broadway, fell from his chair and died almost instantly. His body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

BANKS TO RECEIVE CANAL TOLLS.—At the meeting of the Canal Board on Friday last, the following were the Banks in this City designated to receive on deposit the Canal tolls: The Nassau Bank, the Importers' and Traders' Bank and the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Fires.

ON A NORTH RIVER BARGE.

A fire occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon among some bales of hay on the upper deck of the barge *S. R. Mullen*, lying at pier No. 34 North River, at the foot of Harrison-street. The flames were not extinguished until a damage of $1,500, upon which there was no insurance, had been done to the upper deck and gearing of the vessel. The steamboat *South America*, lying alongside of the barge, fortunately had steam on, and thus escaped the fire. As it was, her upper works, on the starboard side, were injured to the extent of $1,000. The steamboat was insured for $24,000 in various City companies, and was owned, as was also the barge, by Mr. WM. H MELLEN. The hay is believed to have been fired by mischievous boys, and $200 will probably cover the loss upon it. Fifteen hundred bushels of oats, in the hold of the barge, were badly damaged by water. A steam fire-engine, which took a station on the adjoining pier, by stretching its hose over a schooner's bowsprit, and keeping it in position by means of guy ropes, poured a steady stream upon the fire, and did much towards extinguishing it.

IN A CHEMICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Last evening, at about 6¾ o'clock, an explosion was heard in the five-story brick building No. 143 Maiden-lane, and flames immediately afterward burst out of the front windows on the first floor. This part of the building is occupied by Messrs. JOHN E. LOCKWOOD & Co., dealers in naval stores, and as their stock consists mostly of camphene, alcohol, turpentine and other combustible material, the whole lower part of the premises was soon in flames. When they were extinguished, the first and second floors were nearly burnt through, and the stock on the upper floors was saturated with water. The first floor of the burnt building was occupied by Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., and their loss is about $4,000; insured for $5,000 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Co. All the upper floors are occupied by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist and Manufacturer of Essential oils. His stock was damaged, mostly by water, to the amount of $7,000; insured for $9,000 in the Union Mutual and Brooklyn Insurance Companies. The building, owned by the Kennedy estate, was damaged to the amount of $3,000; said to be fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Soon after 1 o'clock on Monday morning flames were discovered issuing from the butcher's shop and grocery of CHRISTIAN VOGEL, in the rear of No. 64 Sullivan-street. His stock was damaged about $300; insured in the People's Insurance Company for $1,100. The apartments of HENRY WILLIAMS, a colored man, residing on the second story of No 64½ Sullivan-street, were injured to the extent of $100 by water; insured for $200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of $400. No. 66 Sullivan-street sustained a damage of $200; said to be insured. The fire is thought to have been incendiary in its origin.

Police Reports.

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICEMAN.

Officer Clayton, of the Ninth Precinct, was called yesterday afternoon into the saloon No. 388 West-street to eject a riotous young man named Thomas Martin, who had scattered the oysters, pies, &c., on the floor, and afterwards assaulted the proprietor. Martin resisted the officer, and succeeded in pushing him down a flight of stairs, in consequence of which the policeman sustained a compound fracture of one wrist, sprained the other and severely injured his spine. He was conveyed to his residence in Christopher-street for medical attention, while his assailant, having been taken into custody meantime, was committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

BESET BY HIGHWAYMEN.

As Martin Riley, of No. 53 King-street, was passing through Macdougal street, between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening, he was assaulted by three young men, two of whom held him while the third rifled his pockets of $1 25—all the money they contained. The thieves then fled, but Riley's cries induced Officer Mingay, of the Eighth Precinct, to follow in pursuit, and after a long chase he eventually overtook and captured one of the fugitives. The prisoner is quite a lad, but is known to be a bad character by the Police. His name is Charles Neily, and this morning he will be examined on the charge.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS.

Theodore Francis and George Thompson, colored youths, were apprehended in Mercer-street last evening, by Officer Godfrey, of the Eighth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a bundle of blankets, tablecloths, and other articles. It was subsequently ascertained that a burglary had been committed during the evening at No. 125 Mercer-street, and the property in question was identified as having been stolen from that house. The prisoners were held for examination.

Rural Verdancy.

On Saturday afternoon, the passengers of one of the Broadway coaches enjoyed an entertainment, which alone was worth the price of admission to the stage, in the spectacle of a countryman apparently enjoying his first metropolitan visit. Complacent smiles rested on his face, and his Sunday clothes on his back. His enjoyment of the gay sight which Broadway windows and sidewalks always present was only occasionally chilled by a shudder of fright, as the horses jerked their load through places that seemed too narrow for successful passage, or dodged the poles of adverse coaches or teams at the cross-street corners. "Verily," he seemed to be thinking to himself, "this beats our town all to smash." When the coach, however, came within five or six blocks of the street at which he wished to stop, he became sensibly nervous, fidgeted much in his seat, and seemed very fearful that he should be carried by. At length his anxiety overcame every consideration but that of bashfulness, and springing upon his own feet and everybody else's, he staggered under the jolting motion of the coach to the aperture through which the fares are poked, and disregarding the strap that hung within his reach, pushed his arm through to the shoulder, and worried the driver's elbow, till he partially reined up his studs and turned to see what was the trouble. The street was full of rattling noise, so that conversation could only be carried on in shouts; but the distracted passenger did'nt forget the teachings of modesty, but putting his hand to his mouth, communicated in a most confidential whisper to the driver, the unobtrusive remark that he "wanted to get out here." As he stepped upon the ground he looked back at the coach with a shudder that seemed to say, "There, I am out alive! Catch me in one of those rattles again!" But his troubles were not over, for he had yet to recover his trunk from the roof. At this point the driver informed him that the street at which he wished to stop was three blocks above. So he ran along by the coach's side, dodging vehicles, looking for street signs, and eyeing his trunk, to the infinite amusement of the passengers. His property was finally delivered to him, and with a joyful step he bore it on his shoulder away, apparently head-full of his new experience in a Broadway coach.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, whose merits as a delineator of a peculiar and excessively ludicrous phase of Yankee are well appreciated by the public, made her first appearance here, last evening, after her recent provincial tour. The house was well attended, but the uncertainty concerning the appearance of the lady and her husband, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS—owing to the known sickness of the latter, undoubtedly interfered with the full and liberal attendance which might have been anticipated under more favorable auspices. As it was Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS was unable to make his appearance, and the labors of the evening, with its honors, fell upon Mrs. WILLIAMS. Three pieces were played: "Patience and Perseverance,"—which, we believe, is called new; "An Hour in Seville," and "Perfection." The first of these is a lame effort at a protean farce, and, although weak to the last degree, suffices as a vehicle for a couple of impersonations—a Yankee girl and an Irish amazon—by Mrs. WILLIAMS. Its success, which was of the quiet kind, must be ascribed to the very remarkable energy of this favorite artist. But to see her to decided advantage, the public should witness SELBY'S farce of "An Hour in Seville," wherein she has scope for her varied accomplishments. This was, of course, the success of the evening. The company engaged for the dramatic season here is not remarkable for its brilliancy. Probably it is reliable—the qualification which managers never fail to dwell upon when their artists are not quite up to the metropolitan standard. Mrs. WILLIAMS was received with unbounded favor, and has undoubtedly entered upon a season of success. As the very best interpreter of the Yankee gal—whatever may be said of the truthfulness of the picture—and as an actress of unusual versatility, she deserves the approbation of the public.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new version of "Ivanhoe," revised by the authorities of the Winter Garden from the latest London edition, was produced here last night, and achieved a thoroughly genuine burlesque success—that is to say, the audience roared from beginning to end. The original piece is probably one of the best that has ever come from the mirth-provoking pens of the Brothers BROUGH. It illustrates SCOTT'S medieval novel with lights so glaringly modern and ridiculous, that it is really and truly an achievement in invention, torture and burlesque writing. The great tournament scene, for instance, is given here as a grand circus act, with a ring, and all the well-known appurtenances of riding-master, clown, &c. The fun which this happy transposition affords cannot be described; it is excruciating, from its broad affinity to serious entertainments of the kind, where the gravely ridiculous is scarcely less remarkable. For a wonder, the American adaptation of the work is worthy of the original. There are abundant hits of the local kind, and put so tellingly that the audience takes them instantly.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD is superb as *Ivanhoe*, and performs prodigies of rampant fun. The part is both long and arduous, involving as it does every variety of comic acting and a considerable amount of fencing—which is not easy. We have seldom seen this admirable actress to such decided advantage. Mr. JEFFERSON supported the gallant *Ivanhoe* with all the quiet force of his great comic powers, and shared deservedly and fairly the honors of the evening. Mr. PEARSON was excellent as *Cedric*; Mr. T. B. JOHNSTONE was capital as *Isaac*, and Mr. DAVENPORT very funny as *Rebecca* The best comic artists of the company, it will be perceived, have been fitted with parts suited to their powers, and the result was, of course, success. The first act was received with tumultuous laughter; the second—although not inferior in merit—passed off less triumphantly—owing, perhaps, to the lateness of the hour, which made people serious, and the fact that the artists were not quite perfect in it.

The Seventh Regiment in Washington.

LETTERS FROM COL. HICKEY AND MR. DUHAMEL—EXPLANATION OF THE TREATMENT OF THE REGIMENT.

The following letters, explaining the alleged neglect on the part of the proper authorities to show the Seventh Regiment proper attention on the occasion of its late visit to Washington, were embodied in the resolution moved by Hon. Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, on Friday last, but which was objected to, and not received:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1860.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of this morning, I have the honor to state that the field, staff, and company officers of the volunteers of this District assembled at the railroad depôt at four o'clock on the morning of the 22d instant to receive the Seventh New-York Regiment, having understood from one of its staff officers, who arrived here the evening before, that the Regiment was expected to arrive at between four and five in the morning. This duty was performed as well from military courtesy as in obedience to the wishes of the Joint Committee of Congress, who had charged me with the duty of receiving and providing quarters and entertainment for the visiting military.

We remained awaiting the arrival of the Seventh Regiment for four hours and a half, until 8½ o'clock, when I received a telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore that it would not start from that city until about 9 o'clock, and would not arrive here for more than two hours thereafter. We were then compelled to leave the depôt to assemble our own troops at the hour appointed in the programme, and to receive into line the regular troops and visiting volunteers from other States who had already arrived in Washington. In leaving the depôt, however, a field officer and a staff officer were left there, with orders to remain until the arrival of the Seventh Regiment, and to conduct it and the Baltimore battalion to the line, or to the quarters provided for them by direction of the Joint Committee; which duty those officers faithfully performed—the cars having arrived about 12 o'clock, and our two officers having been eight hours on duty awaiting their arrival.

In about half an hour after the arrival of the cars, all the troops, including the battalion that came with the Seventh Regiment from Baltimore, were on the ground at the City Hall, and ready to form the column of escort, except the Seventh Regiment; and although those on the ground were suffering from wet and mud, they disclosed no impatience whatever in awaiting the march of the Seventh Regiment into line, which took place about three hours thereafter; and, although circumstances seemed to render it doubtful whether the procession would be formed with the presence of that regiment, so reluctant were we to move without it, that patience did not flag, either on the part of the military or that of the assembled multitude of many thousands of our citizens of both sexes. I mention this fact to show the universal feeling of courtesy and regard to war is the Seventh Regiment, and in answer to your inquiries.

In conformity with the directions of the Joint Committee of Congress, an entertainment for the Seventh Regiment and other visiting military from a distance had been provided by the volunteers at the Columbian Armory, and I invited Col. LAFFERTS and his entire regiment to participate in it, in order to afford the Joint Committee, who were expected to be represented there, (and who were so represented,) the other visiting troops who were there and the District volunteers an opportunity of meeting him and his command in social intercourse; and I sincerely regret that the company at the Armory was not favored with the presence of himself and all of his officers and members. Several officers and many of the rank and file of the Seventh Regiment did, however, attend and participate in this entertainment. Had the Colonel and all of his command been present, they would have heard, in the ardent and eloquent language of one of the Joint Committee of Congress, and also of the orator of the day, not only a hearty welcome, but those united, fraternal and patriotic sentiments which the occasion was intended and well calculated to give utterance to.

This letter is written in strict conformity with your request and in answer to your inquiries; but I avail myself of the occasion to express my sincere regret that any idea should be entertained in any quarter that any discourtesy or disregard could have been intended towards that popular and well-instructed volunteer organization, the Seventh Regiment.

I beg leave also to say, in justice to myself, that the Senate being in session at the time of the departure of the Seventh Regiment, my paramount duty, as one of its officers, precluded any personal attention to it on my part; but I must also say, in justice to our faithful Quartermaster, who had escorted them to their quarters, on the part of the Joint Committee and of our Military, that he also accompanied them from those quarters to the cars.

I beg leave also to say further, in justice to our Quartermaster, that his arrangements for the quarters and entertainment of the Seventh Regiment were made known to the Assistant Quartermaster of that regiment, who arrived here on the evening of the 21st inst., and they went around together to the quarters provided, to verify and be assured that every thing was right, and reported to me that all the arrangements were satisfactory.

With great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. HICKEY, Colonel of Volunteers,
and Senior Officer in Columns of Escort.

Hon. G. B. ADRAIN, Member of the Joint Committee of Congress to make Arrangements for the Dedication of the Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to offer my testimony concerning the attention paid by your Committee of the House and Senate.

After the procession had arrived at the Circle, you requested me (as one of the United States Marshal's aids) to invite the Colonel and the Seventh Regiment within the inclosure. I delivered your message in the name of your Committee. Col. LAFFERTS retorded his thanks and replied that the Regiment were worn out from the loss of repose and delay, and they had joined the procession with the understanding that they were to return immediately to give them an opportunity to rest.

At the request of Quartermaster WINCHESTER I attended professionally to one of the sick of the Sixth Company. Whilst in that attendance I heard the different members of that Sixth Company express their pleasure at the attention and compliments bestowed on them by the President of the United States.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
Hon. Mr. KEITT. W. C. J. DUHAMEL.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Discussions of the Last Meeting—Boiler Explosions—Bad Iron, &c.

The Polytechnic Institute is connected with the well-known American Institute, and holds its meetings weekly at the Cooper Union Buildings. Its object is the comparison and discussion of such facts as men of experience and scientific attainments deem of importance, and which have a practical bearing upon the progress and welfare of our age. On Thursday evening of each week the savans of science discuss the previously-appointed subject. Nor are they merely theoretical men, but, on the contrary, they come fresh from the workshop, and they speak with the ardor of men that realize the full significance and the practical bearing of the subject under discussion. Mechanics, chemistry, geology, with their innumerable relations to the arts and practical life, all come in for their share of attention, and are fully discussed.

At the last meeting, the President being absent, Dr. STEPHENS was elected Chairman. The regular subjects before the meeting, as announced in the morning papers, were superheated steam and the adulteration of bread. The first half hour of the meeting is given to miscellaneous business, and at that time members introduce any phenomenon or matter of interest that he may have noticed in his experience.

In accordance with this custom, Mr. BABCOCK introduced to the consideration of the meeting a remarkable case of the deterioration of iron. The iron thus affected composed the bonnet or cover and steam chest of the sliding valves connected with a steam-engine used in a manufactory at Mystic. This bonnet or cover had been in use about five years, and at the end of this time the iron had become soft and porous. It had so deteriorated that it could be cut by a knife, and in disconnecting the bonnet from the cylinder of the engine, the bolts were drawn through the iron without difficulty. At the end of five years a new steam-chest and bonnet, made of different iron, was placed upon the engine, and now this was also deteriorating like the first. The best sperm oil is used at present, and has been for some time past. Some time ago, various kinds of oil had been used upon the engine with the view of ascertaining whether the oil was the occasion of the deterioration, but without elucidating the mystery, and now they were using the best sperm oil. They used the Mystic water in their boiler, and this water was known to be very pure. Vulcanized India-rubber packing was used. Latterly they had attached a superheater to the boiler, but formerly it worked without any. The cylinder and valve face continued in good condition entirely unaffected by the deterioration. The Chairman remarked that all lubricating oils have acids among them, which come there from being used in purifying them. He suggested that possibly the acids in the oils, combining with the sulphur and acid in the rubber, might produce deterioration. This idea was supported by the fact that the deterioration was most rapid where the oils had been applied. The Chairman further remarked that he had seen images cut from cast iron by boys, with their knives. The boys found this iron in the neighborhood of furnaces, and the iron was rendered soft by the presence of oil and sulphur. It was remarked that the sliding valve remaining perfect was accounted for by the fact that rubbing surfaces do not deteriorate, ordinarily, as fast as stationary ones.

Mr. STETSON remarked that sulphur must have been the cause of the deterioration, from the fact that when sulphur is mixed with iron and heated, the iron will be consumed. Nitric acid would dissolve the iron.

Prof. SEELY doubted as to sulphur being the cause of the phenomenon. Mix iron filings with sulphur and force them into the ground, and in a day or two you will have a small volcano. He inclined to the opinion that it was occasioned by some slow acid.

A member present introduced a small piece of boiler-plate iron, taken from the boiler which recently exploded at the hat factory in Brooklyn. The piece opened in scales like the leaves of a book. He called for some explanation as to the nature of the iron. Mr. SILLECK stated that he had been making boiler-plate iron for thirty years of his life, and could explain the appearance of the iron. He said that in making up the plate-iron, several slabs were placed upon each other, and in this position were placed in the furnace and heated. When sufficiently hot they were taken out and rolled to their proper thinness, and thus welded together. Sometimes only the upper and under slab would be of good iron, and the middle bars of inferior or broken iron. Sometimes the workmen were careless, and the slabs were not sufficiently heated to properly weld, but enough heated to work under the rollers. These defects would not be observable without very minute inspection by the aid of glasses, when the iron became cold and ready for market.

At this point a member objected to the further consideration of the plate-iron, as the matter was now under the consideration of the Coroner, and something might be said prejudicial to the parties interested. We thought this the very reason why the scientific men should investigate, and why it should be discussed, but being merely a layman we held our peace.

The subject of super-heated steam was then taken up. For those of our readers who are not *au fait* as to just what super-heated steam means we will explain it to them. Our own ideas have been somewhat brightened up upon the subject, we will vouch ourselves competent.

Super-heated steam, as applied to engines, is steam which when used in the engine is heated to a much higher degree of heat than it is when leaving the boiler. The expansive power of the steam is thus increased, and greater power is obtained. The steam is super-heated in the following manner. The pipe conveying the steam from the boiler to the engine, instead of going direct from the boiler to the engine, is conveyed in a series of pipes through a chamber heated either from the chimney or directly from the furnace fire. This is supposed to be more economical than the ordinary method of taking the steam directly from the boiler. One objection to this method of super-heating was stated to be, that it was difficult to maintain a uniform degree of heat; this, however, is obviated by a patent regulator now in use at the Mystic factory. When iron pipe is presented to fire, containing water, the water absorbs the heat and the iron is not injured; but with steam it is otherwise, and the iron is apt to suffer injury. In the operations at the Mystic works they have a machine, which they have patented, for the purpose of regulating the heat, and we understood Mr. BABCOCK to say that it worked well. The heat they take directly from the furnace. Their steam when super-heated is fifty degrees above the heat of the steam in the boiler. That is, if the heat of the steam in the boiler is 300 degrees, the heat of the steam as it passes into the engine will be 200 degrees. Remarks were made upon the workings of the *John Farran*, a steamer upon the Hudson, supplied with a super-heating apparatus; and although the result was not deemed to be good as regarded the profits of the vessel, yet the loss was thought to result from her complicated machinery, and was not to be considered as militating against the economy of using super-heated steam. It was thought by numbers present that there was a gain in economy of 25 to 30 per cent. in the use of the super-heater. Prof. SEELY, however, thought that while they had arrived at the principle sought to be ascertained, i. e., its economy, yet he thought it could not be said that in all cases either 5, 25 or 30 per cent could be gained or saved by using super-heated steam. If the engine was near the boiler the gain in using it would not be so great; if, on the contrary, the engine was some distance from the boiler, then the advantages would be comparatively greater. The chief thing he thought that was gained by it was the preventing of the condensation of the steam in the cylinder of the engine. If this was gained, it was enough. If a higher degree of heat was applied, an equivalent loss would be found in the burning out of the iron, the wearing out of the packing, &c. If a material could be found capable of withstanding heat, and which would not corrode, super-heated steam he thought might be used to advantage. In a chemical sense, super heated steam is simply steam heated higher than 120°. He thought that super-heated steam might be used to advantage in many ways. It might be used in carbonizing wood to make better charcoal, to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

The subject of the adulteration of food, though upon the programme for the evening, was postponed for the consideration of the Society at their next meeting. As this is a subject in which all households are interested, we shall endeavor to attend and give our readers the benefit of anything new under the sun that may at that time arise.

Rights to Citizens Abroad.

ARE AMERICANS WHO MAY GO TO THAT COUNTRY TO BE PROTECTED?

Mr. BERTRAND CLOVER, of No. 6 South William-street, in this City, wrote a letter to Hon. LEWIS CASS Secretary of State, stating that he has large sums of money and much property legally and justly due him by the citizens of Nicaragua, but that he and his partner can obtain no satisfaction or redress because of the want of a settled government in that country. Several of his debtors are acting magistrates, and others influential and personal friends of President MARTINEZ. To establish his position with reference to the impossibility of collecting debts, he cites the murder of JOHN B. LAWLESS, Rev. Mr. WHEELER, and others, as showing the bitter hatred which the Nicaraguans feel toward Americans. As Mr. CLOVER is nevertheless about to venture to go to Nicaragua, he appeals to Secretary CASS for protection. That official replies as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1860.

Mr. Bertrand Clover, No. 6 South-William street, New-York:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, and have to inform you that a copy of it will be immediately forwarded to Mr. DIMITRY, the Minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with instructions to afford you all necessary protection, by proper representations to the Government of those republics, while pursuing your lawful business there.

The letter from this Department to Mr. LAMAR of July 25, 1858, to which you have adverted, contains the views of the President respecting the rights and duties of the United States under the circumstances stated, and from which he will not depart. These views have been made known to the Governments of those Republics. Whether you have suffered such injuries there as demand the interposition of this Government, is a question I have not the means of determining, but which will engage the attention of our Minister.

From the tenor of your letter, it is proper, however, to remark, that it is the duty of the Executive to make all necessary representations to foreign Governments which the protection of our citizens or the just claims for indemnity may require. This has been done in Central America, as yet with little practical benefit. If the Executive had legal power to follow up these representations by the employment of force, effectual measures to obtain justice would soon be taken.

But the employment of force under these circumstances is a question for the consideration and decision of Congress, and that body has not thought it proper to vest such authority in the Executive.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
LEWIS CASS.

The African Coast.

THE PORT OF LOANDO—THE HEAT—ROW ON THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—THE SLAVER ORION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN SQUADRON,
Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

Now that the smoke of the great battle has cleared away, and we begin to see a little more clearly, and breathe a little more freely, I have thought that another letter may be acceptable to you and the public; it will at least serve to beguile, for a few minutes anyhow, the tedium of this dreary cruise.

Loanda is a point of some importance now, and doubtless will hereafter become one of still more, if trade once can assume, on this coast, the position to which it is entitled. Many circumstances interfere, truly, to prevent this consummation. Yet these circumstances, it is to be hoped, will finally be overcome; and the removal of the stigma attached to the coast, in the shape of ebony trading, would very much tend to the improvement of things in this respect.

Great efficiency will be needed in the ships and officers sent to this part of the world, by the different contracting Powers to the treaty which has been made by those Powers for the overthrow of the trade which has so long disgraced civilized humanity.

The weather here, now, is intensely warm and uncomfortable, as the Summer is now at its height. The market is pretty well supplied, and the living very good. Trade is, and has been, rather dull for some time. Palm oil very scarce. Ivory to be had in considerable quantity.

There is but little news. Society on shore has but little to exercise its gossiping propensities upon, except private scandal—and of that there seems to be an unlimited quantity, especially as the Portuguese ladies are by no means exactly the models of domestic manners that it is supposed "ladies" should be.

The principal theme of gossip which has lately exercised the powers of all, both ashore and afloat, is the "row" in the squadron lately arrived here from the United States. It seems that many, if not most, of the officers serving on board of the vessels comprising this squadron were retired or furloughed by the Board which sat in judgment on the Navy, a few years ago. After persevering efforts with money and influence, social and political, many got back, and now they are out here, having a pretty time of it. Private quarrels, personal prejudices, and the venting of individual spleen, seem to be their sole occupation. Several have already been ordered home, and there is good reason to believe there will be many more, before long. Late developments have proved that the retiring board, the "immortal fifteen," were not so far wrong, after all, in their estimate of the character and inefficiency of those whom they retired or furloughed. And yet they raised a great hue and cry about the injury that had been done them.

But I feel inadequate to an explanation of things in this squadron, or to a description of existing difficulties. Enough to say, that it is a disgrace to the Navy and to the country.

In the meantime, while all these disgraceful proceedings are going on, the Slave-trade runs riot. The *Orion*, so often boarded, so indignant at any one suspecting her of being a slaver, so prompt in claiming heavy damages, *has been captured, within the last few days, by H. B. M.'s steamer Pluto, with nearly nine hundred slaves on board.* (All the particulars of this affair have already been published in the TIMES.) Comment here is unnecessary. The *Ardennes*, also sent home, is now in the Congo River, and will soon leave here with a cargo.

When will the eyes of our people at home be opened, or when will they be aroused into any care about these matters. *Nous verrons.* RAMBLER.

[Advertisement.]

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

The whole theory and practice

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860.

LITERARY.

BOOKS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Book Trade—Forthcoming Works.

The Spring Book Trade gives pleasant indications of health and vigor. Most of the City Publishers are renewing their stock and issuing new works, in anticipation of an increased demand. The stagnation in this branch of trade, which followed the panic of 1857, and threw an immense mass of stock upon the hands of the publishers, has gradually disappeared under the reviving influence of a better financial condition, while the spirit of eager rivalry and active enterprise leaps into fresh life with the opening of the Spring. The book-counters bend beneath loads of handsome volumes, damp from the press; the accumulations of old stock have been worked off during the lull; the dust is brushed out of the corners of the shelves; printers hurry in and scamper out with specimen-sheets; authors' faces are broader and less despondent; the publishers' pockets are less lank, and their bank-accounts larger; the reading public, recovering from its indifference, reappears as the diligent seeker for novelties; and altogether the Trade is in a very satisfactory state.

In May, the Messrs. APPLETON will remove to the commodious quarters now preparing for them in the marble buildings on Broadway, near Spring-street. Their present building, formerly occupied by the Society Library, has been rented to a dry goods establishment, and is to be entirely transformed, losing the character it has held for the past ten years as a sort of general literary dépôt. In anticipation of removal, the APPLETONS announce a clearance sale, which is to take place on the 27th inst., at the present store. The catalogue will be sold at public auction, without reserve. It comprises a valuable collection of works of art, and standard publications, numbering upwards of 1,700 lots, being selections and duplicates from the large stock of the establishment. The removal of this house to the central position which it will hereafter occupy, is a notable item in the up-town movements of the Spring.

An able professor of Political Economy in one of the Colleges of New-York has written a review of HELPER'S *Impending Crisis*,—not in the interest of any party, and still less in the interest of Slavery, but solely with a view of exposing what are regarded as serious and glaring blunders in the reasonings of that notorious production. The statistical tables, and the inferences which Mr. HELPER draws from them, are sharply criticized and their errors exposed. The author devotes considerable attention to a historical examination of the subject of Slavery and sets forth very clearly and strongly what he regards as the fundamental wrong of the system and the practicable means for applying a remedy. The little treatise may not answer the special purposes of any political party, but it will certainly contribute to the desirable enlightenment of the public mind upon the gravest question of the present day.

The HARPERS have in press, to be issued early in the Spring, the *Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*, by LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, private secretary to his lordship. This work will be looked for with eagerness. Descriptive of the causes and results of the late expedition to the China Seas, it covers an important historical epoch, while the established literary reputation of Mr. OLIPHANT assures a readable and reliable narrative of the events of which he is qualified to be the historian, as well from individual ability as from the advantages of his official position.

The same house has in press the first volume of PARKE GODWIN'S *History of France*, to be issued immediately. Mr. GODWIN takes up the record from the earliest period; his initial volume treating wholly of Ancient Gaul. Dr. SMITH'S *Smaller History of Greece*, a compendium for popular use, is also in the press of the HARPERS; besides a revised edition of Mr. SQUIER'S *Nicaragua*, a work which has enjoyed a flattering success; a series of selections from *Household Words*, from the pen of W. H. WILLS, bearing the title of *Old Leaves*; and *Stories of Inventors and Discoverers*, a comprehensive *resumé*, by Dr. TIMBS.

The numerous admirers of the ALEXANDER family will be glad to learn that two new volumes of the writings of Drs. JAMES W. and ADDISON ALEXANDER are among the books forthcoming from the press of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. The correspondence of Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER will be issued in the latter part of April, in two editions, one octavo and the other duodecimo, under the title of *Forty Years' Correspondence with a Friend*. The letters are edited by Dr. JOHN HALL, who brings to his task the warmth of old friendship and the judgment of an experienced literary executor. Each edition will comprise two volumes. This work will be followed in May by the *Sermons of Dr. Addison Alexander*, to be published in two volumes duodecimo.

SCRIBNER & Co. have also in press the *Memoirs of the Duchess d'Orleans*, translated by Mrs. SMITH, of this City, to be published in April. This edition, rendered from the last issued in Paris, comprises the letters of the Duchess, originally edited by her tutor, Prof. SCHUBERTH.

A valuable condensation of REID and KILLEN'S *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, by Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, is ready for publication by ROBERT CARTER & BROS. The original work, containing 1,500 closely-printed octavo pages, and much too bulky for general perusal, has been faithfully condensed by Dr. ALEXANDER into the limits of a 12mo. of 375 pages. The editor, in preparing the work, assumed an office which was suggested by his brother, the late Dr. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER—upon whom, indeed, the labor of inditing the prefatory statement would have fallen but for his death. The surviving brother, however, has fulfilled his task with scrupulous exactitude. The same house announces, as likewise ready for publication, the profound philosophical work of Rev. JAS. MCCOSH, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, entitled *The Intuitions of the Mind, Inductively Investigated*.

President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, having lately completed the school and college text-book on *Anatomy and Physiology*, on which he and his son, Dr. HITCHCOCK, have been engaged during the past two years, is now busy in revising, enlarging and mostly rewriting his *Geology* for the use of high schools and colleges. In this labor he is assisted by another son, Prof. C. H. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst. The work will appear during the Summer from the press of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY. It is to include the latest theories and researches, with new illustrations by English and American artists, and to be published in a duodecimo of 400 pages, similar in style to the present volume. The latter is now in its thirty-fifth edition.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, long known as the capable editor of the *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, and as an author of text-books on physical science, has been engaged during the past year in preparing an *Elementary Geology*, designed especially for schools, academies and private study. The work is of a practical and attractive character, and is copiously illustrated. It is nearly ready for publication by IVISON & PHINNEY.

The second volume of Mr. PARTON'S *Life of Andrew Jackson* will be published in about a fortnight by MASON BROTHERS. One more volume will complete the work. The MASONS have also in press a new volume of *Poems*, by SAMUEL HOLCOMB; a volume of *Occasional Sermons*, by Rev. SAMUEL FISHER, D. D., President of Hamilton College; and the third of the *American Biographical Series*, giving the history of Capt. JOHN SMITH. The first of this series was the biography of ISRAEL PUTNAM; the second, just published, is that of DANIEL BOONE,—and the history of BENEDICT ARNOLD will follow that of JOHN SMITH.

It would be extremely odd if the MASONS announced no new books on Music. It is not surprising to learn that two of the indefatigable composers and compilers, who seem to be perennial at this establishment, are also on the Spring docket. The venerable Dr. MASON has in press, to be issued shortly, the *People's Tune-Book*; and Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY is revising the last sheets of his new *Book of Anthems*.

The new edition of the *Novels and Tales* of BALZAC, to be issued by RUDD & CARLETON, is getting on bravely. The initial volume of the series will be *Cesar Birotteau*, to be followed by *The Lily of the Valley*. The translators are Messrs. WIGHT and GOODRICH; the latter a gentleman well known under his *nom de plume* of "Dick Tinto," a name savory in the recollection of he readers of the TIMES. The new BALZAC will comprise between twenty and thirty volumes, handsomely issued in uniform duodecimo style, each novel complete in itself. The publishers desire it to be understood that those works from the pen of BALZAC, which are vicious and immoral in character and influence, will *not* be included in this edition. Only those which are quite unexceptionable will be put into the hands of the translators.

We understand that the success of MICHELET'S *La Femme* is nearly equal to that of *L'Amour*; some eight thousand copies having already been published, and the demand is still increasing.

A series of *Handbooks to Europe*, compiled under the supervision of Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, is announced as in preparation by Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON. The first is nearly ready. It will comprise minute directions to the traveler, concerning his outfit for a European tour, the expenses of travel and living, the law of passports, customs of society, &c., prepared by Mr. SIDDONS, a gentleman of years and experience, who has become favorably known here through his public lectures. Nine other books, of similar character, will be issued in rapid succession, forming a series of valuable guides for travel on the Continent and in the East, and published at rates lower than those of MURRAY.

An auction sale of rare works, pertaining to the early history of America and Holland, is to take place on the 20th and 21st inst., at the rooms of BANGS, MERWIN & Co. The catalogue comprises the Amsterdam edition of DAPPER'S *New World* of 1673; the Dutch edition of GUICCIARDINI'S *Belgicæ*, of 1660; the edition of VESPUCCI of 1509; and early "Testimonies" concerning "the people called Quakers." A very mouth-watering programme.

W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. have published *Homeward Bound*, in continuation of their elegant series of COOPER'S Novels, with DARLEY'S illustrations. This is one of the latest of the author's novels, and is one of those which involved him in the serious controversies with the newspaper Press which did so much to disturb the peace of his later years. He was represented, by some of the journals, to have written it for the purpose of satirizing and ridiculing the character and manners of his countrymen, and to have taken occasion to laud his own personal superiority in these particulars. We believe that the general sentiment of the intelligent portion of the community holds him now to have been most unjustly and unfairly treated. We have already noticed the admirable collection of DARLEY'S vignettes from COOPER'S novels, which the same publishers are publishing in successive Portfolios. Two have been already issued, each containing eight vignettes. They are exceedingly beautiful, and cannot fail to be eminently popular.

The HARPERS are publishing the Latin and Greek classics, in neat, elegant and very convenient little volumes, two of which, containing *Horace* and *Æschylus*, have just been issued. The type is clear and distinct, and no pains have been spared to secure entire accuracy for the text. They have also published in their classical series a translation in prose by EVANS of the satires of JUVENAL, PERSIUS, SULPICIA and LUCILIUS, to which they have added GIFFORD'S well-known metrical version of JUVENAL. We have also from their prolific press a capital edition of HUME'S *England*,—condensed, corrected and continued to the present time, with special regard to the wants of students. It is issued in a very handsome volume, uniform with their similar edition of GIBBON, and admirably illustrated with wood cuts.

Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON have published, in continuation of their excellent series of standard French Literature. PASCHAL'S Works, including his celebrated *Provincial Letters*, and VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII.*, with a life of the author, and essays on his genius and character by MACAULAY and CARLYLE. Both these volumes will prove welcome additions to every library. From the same press comes *The Concord of Ages*, by EDWARD BEECHER, being the sequel, or rather complement, of the work called *The Conflict of Ages*, in which the author, some time since, developed his new theory concerning the origin of evil.

Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have published *The Still Hour*, by AUSTIN PHELPS, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary. It is a collection, in a neat little volume, principally of sermons delivered in the chapel of the Seminary and elsewhere, which the author has been induced to give to the Press by frequent solicitation on the part of those who listened to them. Leisure moments cannot be better employed than in perusing such works as this. The same publishers have issued the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* for 1860, edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. It is full of valuable information, collected with industry and care. It is what it professes to be,—and that cannot be said of every book now-a-days,—a year-book of facts in science and art.

AMONG the new works just issued by D. APPLETON & Co. is a collection of passages from the Bible, called *Night Lessons from Scripture*, judiciously compiled by the author of *Amy Herbert*, designed to be read at the hour of rest. It is stoutly and neatly bound, and may be well thumbed every day in the year—for each of which it has an appropriate selection—and yet continue to do good service for years to come. *Passing Thoughts on Religion*, by the same author and from the same press, is a series of Essays on religious subjects. They have all the best characteristics of Miss SEWELL'S style, and though she permits her thoughts to wander sometimes far away from her text, we do not grumble at the diversion, for it is always an agreeable one.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Charivari* gives the following as a "true story:" Twenty years ago, three young men were walking together on the Boulevard. "Shall we go to breakfast?" said one. "With all my heart," replied the second. "But," chimed in the third, "where are the funds; which of us has a purse?" "I" exclaimed the others both at once, "but it is empty." "Caristi! and I am as hungry as a lawyer's clerk. What's to be done?" "I have an idea," said the first speaker, "come with me." The three entered a music shop, and asked the proprietor whether he would buy a song. "A song? Diable! Whose is it?" "Ours." "Let me see it." "I will sing it to you," said the shortest of the three. He sat down to the piano and sung the piece offered for sale. "Well," said the publisher, "it is not bad—I will give you 25 francs for it." "What, words and music, and all?" "Oh, certainly, the times are hard." "It is very little—never mind—shell out—it will be enough to pay for our breakfast." The publisher paid the 25 francs, and the three friends went to breakfast together. Why this story? the reader will ask. Oh, nothing in the world but this—the song was *l'Andalouse!* The publisher made 100,000 francs by his bargain. The author of the words was Alfred de Musset, the author of the music was Monpou, and the singer, Duprez. That's all.

A little satirical journal, says a letter from Bucharest, called the *Nakipercea*, which had long been notorious for the unbridled license of its language, has just been suppressed by order of the Minister of the Interior. The journals which continue to be published in Wallachia are these: The *Romanul*, founded when Prince Ghika was Caimacan, and is an organ of the Democratic Party; the *National*, also a democratic organ, but more moderate in tone; the *Reform*, established last year, and of more advanced opinions than the *Romanul*, but which having received two warnings does not seem likely to live long; the *Conservative Progressist*, organ of the reaction, published in Roumain and in French, and edited by M. Brailoi, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the last Caimacan, Prince Bibesco; lastly, there is the *Dimbowitza*, founded by M. Bolintineano, a poet, and M. Pantazi Ghika, brother of the present Minister of the Interior, and an organ of the moderate liberal opinions now entertained by the men in power. The *Official Journal* is only a register of laws, ordinances, and official documents; but there is some question of making it a real newspaper, by increasing its size, and giving it a non-official part.

We read in *Galignani*: "M. Chaplain, a well-known artist, having recently submitted to the Empress some designs for ornamenting the *salon des fleurs*, one of her Majesty's apartments in the Palace of the Tuileries, her Majesty was so much pleased that she gave him an order to prepare a design for ornamenting the ceiling of the same room. In two days the artist prepared a design in chalks 16 feet long by 13 feet broad, which her Majesty fully approved of. The design is allegorical. In the centre is a medallion in marble of the Empress with the Graces crowning her with garlands, the Arts presenting their attributes, and Fame flying around. In the ceiling also are a zephyr, surrounded with clouds, and carrying a basket of flowers, from which Cupid rises with his bow and arrow; likewise Aurora, before whom the genii of the night are represented retiring. The figure of Cupid is a portrait of the Prince Imperial."

The sale of the pictures which belonged to the late Lord Henry Seymour, has just been completed in Paris. Some of the prices paid were extravagant. For instance, the Bonnington, "Henry III. receiving the Spanish Ambassador," was knocked down for the enormous sum of 49,000f.; "A Seapiece," by Gudin, 1,300f.; "Cattle grazing" Demarne, 3,000f.; "Pastoral Scene," Boucher, 3,000f.; "The Gallant Rustic," the same, 4,000f.; "Interior of a Cottage," Decamps, 3,400f.; "Orange-seller," the same, 3,050f.; "Horses," Gericault, 4,000f.; "Horses seen from behind," by the same, 10,600f.; "Rembrandt's Study," Robert Fleury, 4,550f.; "Scene in a Park," Watteau, 9,000f.; "The Sister of Charity," Ary Scheffer, 12,600f. The auctioneers, MM. Pillet and Boussaton, estimate the proceeds of the day's sale at something over 135,400 francs.

The partisans of Wagner, says the *Court Journal*, determined to be recognized even in the streets of Vienna, refrained from hair-cutting, small-tooth comb, nail brush, or soap-and-water; those of Liszt employed all these to a finical extent; and a humorous anecdote is told of a raging Wagnerite, after hearing Liszt without prejudice, having suddenly changed his opinion concerning that great master, resolutely entering a barber's shop on his return home—having come out a partisan of Liszt, as far as smooth chin and clean hair and skin could make him—and having been seized by his own friends and pupils, as he entered his own house, and rolled in the mud until he had amassed dirt enough to make him one of themselves once more.

M. Biard, the well-known artist, has just returned to France after having spent several months in an artistic excursion in South and North America. After remaining some time at Rio Janeiro, he ascended to a considerable distance the river Amazon, which is so little known. He was accompanied by three or four slaves, and lived a good deal among the Red Indians, by whom he was kindly treated. He afterwards went into the United States. In addition to a valuable collection of drawings, he has brought to France a collection of curious birds, insects and plants.

The munificent gifts of Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, to Oxford University, consisting of a valuable collection of Devonshire fossils, to be called "The Pengelli Collection," and the transfer to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of the sum of £5,000 three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, the dividends arising therefrom to be paid to two scholars, to be termed "The Burdett Coutts' Geological Scholars," have, of course, been accepted. It has also been agreed to affix the University seal to a letter of thanks to that lady, "for her great and beneficial gifts to the University."

According to the last British statement of trade and navigation, the imports of books have been as follows: In 1854, 4 983 cwt., value £55,866; 1855, 5,003 cwt., value £56,027; 1856, 5 811 cwt., value £65,088; 1857, $6 439 cwt., value £72 130; 1858, 5,972 cwt., value £83 598. The exports were: 1854, 32,350 cwt., value £440,523; 1855, 24,844 cwt., value £370 922; 1856, 30,495 cwt., value £425,355: 1857, 30,501 cwt., value £422,323; 1848, 27,385 cwt., value £390,584. The largest quantities exported were to Australia, United States and Egypt.

Tha decision of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices has confirmed the decree of Vice-Chancellor Wood, which declared the bequest of the late Mr. John Shakespeare to be void. The declared object of this bequest, it will be remembered, was the formation of a Shakespeare Museum in the house where Shakespeare is said to have been born, at Stratford-upon-Avon. By the unanimous decision of the above named equity judges, this bequest was pronounced to be void, under the rule of law against tying up property in perpetuity, from which only charitable bequests are exempted.

We (*Athenæum*) hear from Berlin that the large work on *Egyptian Monuments*, by Lepsius, is now complete. It was begun twelve years ago and has appeared in six parts, which forms twelve volumes, illustrated with excellent drawings and maps. Herr Lepsius offers in this work to the scientific world the result of his travels in Egypt and Ethiopa. The whole work has been published at the cost of the King.

The medals designed as rewards for those who distinguished themselves by bravery in the campaign in India are now ready. The obverse is a medallion of the Queen, and the reverse represents Britannia seated on a lion, extending a laurel wreath, encircled by "India, 1857-58." The ribbon consists of two broad red stripes on a white ground.

The curious question of the Milton autographs, says the *Athenæum*, has been set at rest. Lady Cullum's autographs are established as genuine—Dawson Turner's as copies. The sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson is canceled—the copies are returned—and the facts, as regards these Milton papers, are fixed on a solid base.

Mr. John Lemoinne, the well-known writer in the *Journal des Debats*, has just been married to Mlle. Massel, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Martinique. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, and was attended by several political and literary celebrities.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New-York, says the London *Critic*, contribute a curious item to their announcements—one of *Smiles' Life of James Watt*. Such a work does exist in MS.; but, for various reasons, it is certainly not likely to see the light for some little time on this side of the Atlantic.

On the 28th of January, died at Munich, in her 84th year, the widow of Jean Paul Richter. She married Jean Paul in 1801, and was left a widow by him in 1825. The only son of this marriage (a daughter, the wife of Dr. Ernest Foster, lives at Munich) died miserably at Heidelberg, where he studied.

It is stated that *Bentley's Review* has appeared in its present form for the last time. Lord Ebury and the Young England Party have given up its management; and a new series is to be commenced, under a new name, Lord Robert Cecil resigning the helm to Mr. Creed, late of the *Press*.

Ernest Jones, says the *Critic*, mistook his vocation when he gave himself up to politics. He is a poet; and if he had cultivated poetry with half the industry he has devoted to "The Charter," he would have held a very high place among the poets of our time. There is the ring of the true metal in his pages.

It is proposed to erect in the streets of Coventry, that ancient watch-making, ribbon-weaving city, a statue of Lady Godiva, of high renown. Mr. Thomas, the sculptor, of London, has an elegant statue of the lady in his studio, and the Coventry corporation are now in treaty for the purchase of it.

The Messrs. Longman have in the press a new edition (the second) of *The History of Adult Education*, which filled a place long vacant in the chronicles of English social progress, and which is due to the industry of Dr. Hudson, the former secretary of the Manchester Athenæum.

The rather remarkable book, "*The State Policy of Modern Europe*," published anonymously by the Messrs. Longman, is now avowed as the work of Emeric Szabad, late Secretary of State to the Hungarian Government of Independence.

Mr. C. T. Newton is now preparing for the press a history of his recent discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ; being the results of an expedition sent to Asia Minor by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1856. The work is to be limited to 300 copies.

The important work by the great anatomist Owen, to be published by Mr. Murray, London, will be entitled, "*Manual of Fossil Mammals*," including the substance of the course of Lectures on Osteology and Palæontology of the class Mammalia, delivered at the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn-street.

Mr. Frederick Lillywhite is about to publish an account of the trip of the English cricketers to Canada and the United States. The book will contain the principal incidents from the departure of the cricketers from Liverpool until their return to that port.

Saunders, Otley & Co., London, have in preparation an elaborate work, to be entitled *The History of the Church of England from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time*. It will comprise the Puritan, Latitudinarian and Revival periods.

Bentley, London, has issued the long-announced volume containing the results of what may be called the official inquiry into the genuineness of the Shakespeare corrections alleged to be discovered by Mr. Collier, in the *Perkins Folio*.

The Longmans have in preparation a concluding work of their series of Mary Anne Schimmelpennick's writings. It is to be entitled *Sacred Musings, or Manifestations of God to the Soul of Man; with Thoughts on the Destiny of Woman, and other subjects*.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, while superintending a fifth edition of his work on the West Indies, and writing a serial for the *Cornhill Magazine*, has yet found time to prepare for the press a novel in three volumes, which is about to appear.

The monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, which is to be erected in Southampton, and the design and execution of which were intrusted to Mr. R. C. Lucas, is progressing favorably towards its completion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have reappeared at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in a new comic drama, by Tom Taylor, entitled "The Overland Route."

Clarkson Stanfield, R. A., is painting a grand view of the Bay of Naples, taken from St. Elmo, looking over the port and bay, past Torre del' Greco, up the slope of Mount Vesuvius.

M. Ranke, author of the well-known *History of the Popes* and other historical works, has just been elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

M. Horace Vernet, before leaving Paris for the south of France, terminated the portrait of the Duke de Magenta, commanded for the historical gallery of Versailles.

It is said that Thackeray would like to have the house at Campden Hill, Kensington, which was formerly inhabited by Lord Macaulay, and has been looking after it.

The Messrs. Blackwood announce *The Conquest and Colonization of North Africa*, by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the China correspondent of the *Times*.

Messrs. Hall & Virtue, of London, promise a new work by Rev. George Gilfillan, entitled *Alpha and Omega, or a Series of Scripture Studies*.

The first complete edition of the works of the celebrated Prince de Ligne has just been issued by Van Meenen & Co., Brussels.

Mr. Bentley announces a translation of Amedée Pichot's life of the great English surgeon and anatomist, Sir Charles Bell, by Mr. J. W. Cole.

Among the novel applications of photography may be mentioned the production by its aid of cheap impressions of music.

An Essay without an End, in the last *Cornhill Magazine*, is attributed to the pen of Mr. Frederick Greenwood.

Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope has a work nearly ready upon the merchant Princes of Florence.

Dr. Doran's *Lives of the Princes of Wales*, will include the heir apparent.

Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., is busy on his great picture "The Inundation."

ENGLISH MATTERS.

The Treaty and the Budget—Lord Ward—New Magazines—The Coming Prize Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 17, 1860.

John Bull can talk about nothing save the Treaty and the Budget at present, and well he may, considering that not only are John's comforts and luxuries concerned in their precious concoctions, but also his safety and his very existence. Every hour, as the time fixed for the debate approaches, the nation gets more uneasy, as the frightful nature of the "sell' dawns upon the intellects of this man and that, and as the veil of specious sophistry is more and more lifted from the startling features of the national betrayal and financial juggle. Strange to say—so strange a being is the said John Bull—that he took a sort of sporting view of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, under the imputed difficulties of his sore-throat, and seemed at last more anxious about the manner than the material of that oration. The oddity of France and England waiting with intense excitement to know their fate, until it pleased Mr. GLADSTONE'S uvula to become less relaxed, seemed to tickle the fancy of the Stock Exchange, amuse the Clubs, furnish matter for the journalists, and generally hold in excitement and admiration, the whole shopocracy, snobocracy and *quid-nunc*-ism of Great Britain. It was not, in the language of Sir BULWER, "What will he do with it?" but "What will he say about it?"

I myself have great doubts about that sore throat. It may have been a dodge to gain time, excite sympathy and divert attention. It has always been my conviction that a spoken Budget is a great mistake. Why should the financial Minister be of necessity a talker? Why should the situation be only open to men with an extraordinary memory and flux of words? Be this as it may, the English people are beginning to appreciate the fact that the treaty is a one-sided affair—all in favor of France. In England, men are stupified with phrases, and confused with names. COBDEN is considered to be the champion of Free-trade, therefore this treaty is a Free-trade proposition and must not be spoken against! It matters not that in reality it is protection to France at the expense of England. The climate and soil of France are more than balanced by the coal and iron of England. Therefore we are to surrender those to furnish France with the means of underselling us as well under-carrying us on ocean. France is to retain the privilege of a discriminating duty on imports when taken in French bottoms. England retains nothing save her income-tax, which is not only enlarged, but permanently imposed by GLADSTONE. Again, the Emperor wants our coal and iron for war purposes, as well as competition during the continuance of peace. Can it be conceived that England is on the verge of agreeing to furnish even an enemy in arms against her with these commodities! If France were actually menacing our coasts, she is to come to us for the steam-coal, to be obtained on the most favorable terms, wherewith her navy is to be impelled against our shores. And be it remembered that steam-coal is by no means plentiful at present. By our coal and iron we have hitherto managed to compete with countries where living and consequently labor is cheaper than in England. By these we have paid our enormous taxes, and managed hitherto to make both ends meet. These we are about to share with a neighbor, who adds twelve millions sterling to our taxes by his threatening preparations, and who keeps Europe in a perpetual fever and ferment. Suddenly it is discovered that we cannot live without sour wines, and more knick-knacks. What an exchange? —taken in connection, too, with the 30 per cent., which is more than sufficient to swallow any possible profit on our own side, and the fact of the preference to French shipping.

I told you in a late letter something about the character and immense wealth of Lord WARD. That individual has since then brought an action for a year's rent of the Opera House, against Mr. LUMLEY, and gained it. Lord WARD has not often gained an action at law. In this case it came out that Lord WARD had advanced from £90,000 to £100,000 to carry on Her Majesty's Theatre.

In literature there is little stir. I mean little worth recording. *Macmillan's Magazine* seems to divide the empire with the *Cornhill*. Only fancy MUDIE'S Library taking five hundred copies of each of these. *Once a Week* grows so washy-washy and feeble, both in matter and illustration, that it is evident scholarship will not suffice to save a periodical from abject degeneration. What can the accomplished editor, LUCAS, be thinking of? Turn to *Blackwood*. What a racy article is that entitled "The Last French Hero," by ATTOUN. And what a story was that by Sir BULWER LYTTON, of the haunted house, which appeared some little time ago! As for ATTOUN'S French tale, an ordinary writer would neither have ventured so far, nor would his story have been inserted. This parody on modern French writing is, however, inimitable, and the whole thing is so irresistibly comic, that one loses sight of the suggestive impropriety of the incidents narrated. The reason why TENNYSON'S late contributions to serial literature are so poor, is this: Formerly he would not write for magazines at all, thinking it injurious to his reputation. Now he does not care at all, and the prices offered are too tempting. Consequently he ransacks his portfolio and commonplace book for any old scrap, when solicited for a contribution. Fancy selling any short copy of youthful rhymes that he can rake up, and which was not thought worthy of a place in his printed volumes, and getting fifty or eighty guineas for it. Truly a pleasant thing.

The London *Times* has condescended to inform the British public that the "Benicia Boy" is training for his fight with SAYERS at East Harnham, near Salisbury, whereat the *Daily Telegraph* is very indignant, in its small way, and works its ink-puddle into a storm. "Cannot," says the *Telegraph*, "this forthcoming display of brutality and blackguardism" be prevented by the "authorities?" Of course it can, my dear, amiable *Telegraph*, only it won't, that is all. Why, "Old Pam" himself would like to witness this national affair, and so would my Lord DERBY. Don't be alarmed, *Telegraph*. Only stay away, and your nose will not be broken, nor your pocket picked of yesterday's *Times* and a pass into the Holborn Casino. I like you, *Telegraph!* you are so genteel and respectable. Who do you think, some one had the impudence to say wrote that teetotally powerful article against prize-fights, which appeared lately in the *Telegraph's* columns? Who, but BELASCO, the pugilist. He says that since some snob broke his nose he does not approve of fighting. *Apropos* of Lord DERBY, that nobleman fought a main of cocks against Lord SEFTON near London, when he was Premier the last time.

As for HEENAN and SAYERS, there is no danger of the recommendation of the *Telegraph* being adopted. America and England will love each other all the better for this little interchange of friendly amenities.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Question of the Senatorship—Close of the Legislative Session—Case of Judge Stump—Railroad Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860—10 P. M.

I am now writing in the State Library Hall. A Democratic Caucus is in session below in the Chamber of the House of Delegates. A half hour ago, however, Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE was renominated to the United States Senate on the first ballot, receiving thirty-three votes out of the fifty-eight Democratic members in Caucus. Hon. EDWARD LANG got eleven votes, Hon. Mr. STEWART six, and the residue were scattering. The result seems to have given general satisfaction.

Mr. PEARCE, as you are aware, is a well-tried statesman, and has ever maintained the high respect of all parties. It is worthy of remark that he avoided all political or caucus manœuvreings, whilst his opponents were quite active in this respect. The Honorable Senator, when first chosen to the high position he now fills, was a staunch Whig. When the Old Whig Party died out he supported Mr. BUCHANAN, and subsequently became so indoctrinated in Democracy as to fully confess himself a Democrat. He is, however, perfectly conservative, and will, I have no doubt, add fresh honors to those already so justly won by him.

It is worthy of remark that he has not been in Annapolis since the Legislature assembled, purposely avoiding any indication of desire to press, personally, his nomination.

The excitement still keeps up at this venerated capital. The lobbies are filled with persons pressing, inside and out, innumerable claims. The Session is drawing to a close—adjournment must take place on the 10th of March. Business, however, seems to accumulate daily. The Brock & Co. Baltimore City Passenger Railway question continues to attract unusual attention. The charter for it has passed the Senate, but is still pending in the House, where, notwithstanding a powerful opposition, it will certainly pass by a fair majority. A delegation of one hundred and seventy Baltimoreans came down to-day in a steamer to oppose the bill and press another, by the citizens—cars to run at three cents fare. The effect of this visit, however, has rather tended to incense members, who think it too dictatorial. They were like the King of France, who, "with forty thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again."

The Eastern Shore Railroad bill, which has passed the House, will pass the Senate.

Judge STUMP, of Baltimore, will probably be deposed.

The Baltimore delegates being wholly at the mercy of Democrats who are looking to the manufacture of political capital, will, of course, be unseated and a new election ordered, but not until towards the close of the session. To order a new election, however, for Baltimore, would be useless unless an extra session should be called, as our Legislature will not meet regularly again for two years, when the Constitution requires an election. It is doubtful, therefore, if an extra or special election would be held even though the Baltimore (American) Delegation be sent back.

Strong efforts are still making to allow an increase of private stockholders' directory in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The vote upon this question must run very close. Efforts are also making to reduce freights on certain articles transported over that work, which I think will fail.

Parties are here from Baltimore to secure a change in the laws regulating the inspection of grain in that city. There is no other news of special moment. Weather delightful. XENOPHON.

Sympathy for the Pope.

MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, a great mass meeting of the English-speaking Roman Catholics of the city was held in the St. Patrick's Church. The meeting was composed entirely of Irishmen; very few females being observed present.

The Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese, who presided, first addressed the meeting. He said: My beloved friends and brethren, at the request of His Lordship the Bishop I will address you a few words, his Lordship being prevented from doing so on account of the disordered state of his health. It was your expectation, beloved friends, that the Bishop of Montreal would be among you on this solemn occasion. He had promised he would attend the meeting, and to-day he accomplishes the wishes of his heart, although against the wishes of his physician. But he may here give you a solemn attention of his approval of your Catholic zeal on the present occasion. He comes here to witness the true Catholic zeal with which you come forward, when the Catholic interests are at stake. Rome has given to the admiration and to the respect of the world the encyclical letter of the Pope, and now that the subject is plainly expressed, you have only to deliberate and pass such resolutions as may please yourselves. [Applause.]

Speeches were made by Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. CLARKE of the *True Witness*, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the energy and consistency with which His Holiness, Pope PIUS IX., has always, since his happy elevation to the Papal Chair, pursued the career of rational reform under the most adverse circumstances; and the unremitting exertions of His Holiness to promote the material, intellectual and spiritual well-being of his immediate subjects, and to develop the material resources of his domain, justly entitles him to the respect and love of the civilized world.

That the actual condition of the Sovereign Pontiff harassed as he is on all sides by the rebellion of a portion of his ungrateful subjects, by the intrigues of foreigners, and the treacherous counsels of powerful and ambitious princes, jealous of his authority, is well calculated to excite in the bosoms of all true Catholics an ardent sympathy with the venerated and beloved head of their church upon earth.

That the heroic courage with which his Holiness has refused to give his assent to the spoliation of the Holy See, and the Christian dignity with which he has maintained the rights of his successors are worthy of the highest admiration, and that Catholics would be wanting in gratitude towards the Holy Father were they not to testify to him their appreciation of his noble conduct.

That an address be drawn up in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and that it be transmitted through the hands of his Lordship, Monseigneiur Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, to his Holiness Pope PIUS IX.

The Bishop said it was very satisfactory to him to have observed such a large meeting. He was requested to say that the report of the meeting would reach the Eternal City, and the heart of their common Father. He then thanked them, in the name of the Church of Montreal and the Bishop, for their demonstration, and hoped that the common benediction of the Father of the Church would be poured upon them all. [Great applause.]

The Bishop then pronounced the benediction, after which Mr. DEVLIN called for three Irish cheers for the Pope, three for the Bishop, and three for the Irish clergy of the Saint Patrick's Church.

WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 25th ult., says: "Between sixty and seventy negroes, bought in South-eastern Georgia, passed through here on Tuesday, on their way to New-Orleans. The person who purchased them on speculation gave us his name, but it has escaped our memory. A majority of them spoke a sort of mongrel French, much to the astonishment of several, who supposed them genuine natives of lower Guinea, and recently landed by slave-ships on the sea.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Slavery Question and the Republican Party.

Reply of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, to the Speech of Mr. Seward.

We published on Thursday of last week Mr. SEWARD'S able exposition and vindication of the position and principles of the Republican Party. After he had closed Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President, I trust I shall be pardoned for a few remarks upon so much of the Senator's speech as consists in an assault on the Democratic Party, and especially with regard to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of which I was the responsible author. It has become fashionable nowa-days for each gentleman making a speech against the Democratic Party to refer to the Kansas Nebraska act as the cause of all the disturbances that have since ensued. They talk about the repeal of a sacred compact that had been undisturbed for more than a quarter of a century, as if those who complained of that violation of faith had been faithful to the provisions of the Missouri Compromise. Sir, wherein consisted the necessity for the repeal or abrogation of that act, except it was that the majority in the Northern States refused to carry out the Missouri Compromise in good faith? I stood willing to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, and abide by it forever, and the entire South, without one exception in this body, was willing thus to abide by it; but the Free-Soil element of the Northern States was so strong as to defeat that measure, and thus open the Slavery question anew. The men who now complain of the abrogation of that act were the very men who denounced it, and denounced all of us who were willing to abide by it so long as it stood upon the statute-book, and we were trying to carry it out. Sir, it was the defeat in the House of Representatives of the enactment of the bill to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, after it had passed the Senate on my own motion, that opened the controversy of 1850, which was terminated by the adoption of the measures of that year.

We carried those compromise measures over the head of the Senator from New-York and his present associates. We, in those measures, established a great policy, rebuking the doctrine of intervention by the Congress of the United States to prohibit

their slaves? If Mr. JEFFERSON had meant that his negro slaves were created by the Almighty his equals, was he not bound to emancipate the slaves on the very day that he signed his name to the Declaration of Independence? Yet no one of the signers of that declaration emancipated his slaves. No one of the States on whose behalf the declaration was signed emancipated its slaves until after the Revolution was over. Every one of the original colonies, every one of the thirteen original States sanction d and legalized Slavery until after the Revolution was closed. These facts show conclusively that the Declaration of Independence was never intended to bear the construction placed upon it by the Senator from New-York, and by that enormous tribe of lecturers that go through the country delivering lectures in country school-houses and basements of churches to Abolitionists, in order to teach the children that the Almighty had put his seal of condemnation upon any inequality between the white man and the negro.

Mr. President, I am free to say here—what I have said over and over again at home—that, in my opinion, this Government was made by white men, on the white basis, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and by none other whatever.

[illegible]—I will ask the honorable Senator why not give the Territories to white men?

Mr. DOUGLAS—Mr. President, I am in favor of giving the Territories open to all the white men, and all the negroes, too, that choose to go, and then allow the white men to institute the government and govern the Territory. I would not let one of the negroes, free or slave, either vote or hold office anywhere, where I had the right, under the Constitution, to prevent it. I am in favor of each State and each Territory of this Union taking care of its own negroes, free or slave. If they want Slavery, let them have it; if they desire to prohibit Slavery, let them do it—it is their business, not mine. We in Illinois tried Slavery while we were a Territory, and found it was not profitable; and hence we turned philanthropists and abolished it, just as our British friends across the ocean did. They established Slavery in all their colonies, and when they found they could not make any more money out of it, abolished it. I hold that the question of Slavery is one of political economy, governed by the laws of climate, soil, productions, and self-interest, and not by mere statutory provision. I repudiate the doctrine that because free institutions may be best in one climate, they are, necessarily, the best everywhere; or that because Slavery may be indispensable in one locality, therefore it is desirable everywhere. I hold that a wise statesman will always adapt his legislation to the wants, interests, condition and necessities of the people to be governed by it. One people will bear different institutions from another. One climate demands different institutions from another. I repeat, then, what I have often had occasion to say, that I do not think uniformity is either possible or desirable. I can see no two States precisely alike in their domestic institutions in this Union. Our system rests on the supposition that each State has something in her condition or climate, or her circumstances, requiring laws and institutions different from every other State of the Union. Hence I answer the question of the Senator from Wisconsin, that I am willing that a Territory settled by white men shall have negroes, free or slaves just as the white men shall determine, but not as the negroes shall prescribe.

The Senator from New-York has coined a new definition of the States of the Union—labor States and capital States. The capital States, I believe, are the slaveholding States; the labor States are the non-slaveholding States. It has taken that Senator a good many years to coin that phrase and bring it into use. I have heard him discuss these favorite theories of his for the last ten years, I think, and I never heard of capital States and labor States before. It strikes me that something has recently occurred up in New-England that makes it politic to get up a question between capital and labor, and take the side of the numbers against the few. We have seen some accounts in the newspapers of combinations and strikes among the journeymen shoemakers in the towns there—labor against capital. The Senator has a new word ready coined to suit their case, and make them believe that he is on the side of the most numerous class of voters.

What produced that strike among the journeymen shoemakers? Why are the mechanics of New-England, the laborers and employes, now reduced to the starvation point? Simply because, by your treason, by your sectional agitation, you have created a strife between the North and the South—have driven away your Southern customers, and driven your employes to starvation. This is the first fruit of your Republican dogmas. It is another step, following JOHN BROWN, of the "irrepressible conflict." Therefore, we now get this new coinage of "labor States"—he is on the side of the shoemakers—[laughter]—and "capital States"—he is against those that furnish the hides. [Laughter.] I think those shoemakers will understand this business. They know why it is that they do not get so many orders as they did a few months ago. It is not confined to the shoemakers; it reaches every mechanic's shop and every factory. All the large laboring establishments of the North feel the pressure produced by the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." This new coinage of words will not save them from the just responsibility that follows the doctrine they have been inculcating. If they had abandoned the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and proclaimed the true doctrine of the Constitution, that each State is entirely free to do just as it pleases—have Slavery as long as it chooses, and abolish it when it wishes—there would be no conflict; the Northern and Southern States would be brethren; there would be fraternity between us, and your shoemakers would not strike for higher prices.

Mr. CLARK—Will the Senator pardon me for interrupting him a moment?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I will not give way for a speech; I will for a suggestion.

Mr. CLARK—I desire simply to make one single suggestion in regard to what the Senator from Illinois said in reference to the condition of the laboring classes in the factories. I come from a city where there are three thousand operatives, and there never was a time when they were more contented and better paid in the factories than now, and when their business was better than at this present time.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I was not speaking at all of the condition of the laboring men in the factories. I was speaking of the scarcity of labor growing up in our Northern manufacturing towns, as a legitimate and natural consequence of the diminution of the demand for the manufactured article; and then the question is, what cause has reduced this demand, except the "irrepressible conflict" that has turned the Southern trade away from Northern cities into Southern towns and Southern cities? Or, the feeling among the masses of the South we find typified in the dress of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON;) they are determined to wear the homespun of their own productions rather than trade with the North. That is the feeling which has produced this state of distress in our manufacturing towns.

The Senator from New-York has also referred to the lamentable action of the people of New-Mexico, in establishing a slave code for the protection of property in slaves, and he congratulates the country upon the final success of the advocates of free institutions in Kansas. He could not fail, however, to say, in order to preserve what he thought was a striking antithesis, that Popular Sovereignty in Kansas meant State Sovereignty in Missouri. No, Sir; Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by unholy combination in New-England to ship men to Kansas—rowdies and vagabonds—with the Bible in one hand and Sharpe's rifle in the other, to shoot down the friends of free institutions and of self-government. Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by the combinations in the Northern States to carry elections under pretence of emigrant aid societies. In retaliation, Missouri formed aid societies too; and she, following your example, sent men into Kansas, and then occurred the conflict. Now, you throw the blame upon Missouri merely because she followed your example, and attempted to resist its consequences. I condemn both; but I condemn a thousand-fold more those that set the example and struck the first blow, than those who thought they would act upon the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapons, and resorted to the same means that you had employed.

But, Sir, notwithstanding the efforts of emigrant aid societies, the people of Kansas have had their own way, and the people of New-Mexico have had their own way. Kansas has adopted a Free State; New-Mexico has established a Slave Territory. I am content with both. If the people of New-Mexico want Slavery, let them have it, and I never will vote to repeal their slave code. If Kansas does not want Slavery, I will not help anybody to force it on her. Let each do as it pleases. When Kansas comes to the conclusion that Slavery will suit her, and promote her interests better than the prohibition, let her pass her own slave code; I will not pass it for her. Whenever New-Mexico gets tired of her code, she must repeal it herself; I will not repeal it for her. Non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories is the platform on which I stand.

But I want to know why will not the Senator from New-York carry out his principles to their logical conclusions? Why is there not a man in that whole party, in this body or the House of Representatives, bold enough to redeem the pledges which that party has made to the country? I believe you said, in your Philadelphia platform, that Congress had sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and that it was the duty of Congress to prohibit in all the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy. Why do you not carry out your pledges? Why do you not introduce your bill? The Senator from New-York says they have no new measures to originate; no new movement to make; no new bill to bring forward. Then what confidence shall the American people repose in your faith and sincerity, when, having the power in one House, you do not bring forward a bill to carry out your principles? The fact is, these principles are avowed to get votes in the North, but not to be carried into effect by acts of Congress. You are afraid of hurting your party if you bring in your bill to repeal the slave code of New-Mexico; afraid of driving off the conservative men; you think it is wise to wait until after the election. I should be glad to have confidence enough in the sincerity of the other side of the Chamber to suppose that they had sufficient courage to bring forward a law to carry out their principles to their logical conclusions. I find nothing of that. They wish to agitate, to excite the people of the North against the South to get votes for the Presidential election; but they shrink from carrying out their measures lest they might throw off some conservative voters who do not like the Democratic Party.

But, Sir, if the Senator from New-York, in the event that he is made President, intends to carry out his principles to their logical conclusions, let us see where they will lead him. In the same speech that I read from a few minutes ago, I find the following. Addressing the people of Ohio, he said:

"You blush not at these things, because they have become as familiar as household words; and your pretended Free Soil allies claim peculiar merit for maintaining these miscalled guarantees of Slavery, which they find in the national compact. Does not all this prove that the Whig Party have kept up with the spirit of the age; that it is as true and faithful to human freedom as the inert conscience of the American people will permit it to be? What, then, you say, can nothing be done for freedom, because the public conscience remains inert? Yes, much can be done, everything can be done. Slavery can be limited to its present bounds."

That is the first thing that can be done—Slavery can be limited to its present bounds. What else?

"It can be ameliorated. It can be and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it."

There, you find, are two propositions; first Slavery was to be limited to the States in which it was then situated. It did not then exist in any Territory. Slavery was confined to the States. The first proposition was that Slavery must be restricted and confined to those States. The second was that he as a New-Yorker, and they, the people of Ohio, must and would abolish it; that is to say, abolish it in the States. They could establish it nowhere else. Every appeal they make to Northern prejudice and passion, is against the institution of Slavery everywhere, and they would not be able to retain their Abolition allies, the rank out-and-out Abolitionists, unless they held out the hope that it was the mission of the Republican Party, if successful, to abolish Slavery in the States as well as in the Territories of the Union.

I know they tell us that all this is to be done according to the Constitution; they would not violate the Constitution except so far as the Constitution violates the law of God—that is all—and they are to be the judges of how far the Constitution does violate the law of God. They say that every clause of the Constitution that recognizes property in slaves is in violation of the Divine law, and hence should not be obeyed; and with that interpretation of the Constitution, they turn to the South and say, "We will give you all your rights under the Constitution as we explain it!"

Then the Senator devoted about a third of his speech to a very beautiful homily on the glories of our Union. All that he has said, all that any other man has said, all that the most eloquent tongue can ever utter, in behalf of the blessings and the advantages of this glorious Union, I fully indorse. But still, Sir, I am prepared to say, that the Union is glorious only when the Constitution is preserved inviolate. He eulogized the Union. I, too, am for the Union; I indorse the eulogies; but still, what is the Union worth, unless the Constitution is preserved and maintained inviolate in all its provisions?

Sir, I have no faith in the Union-loving sentiments of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith, as our fathers made it. Professions of fidelity to the Union will be taken for naught, unless they are accompanied by obedience to the Constitution upon which the Union rests. I have a right to insist that the Constitution shall be maintained inviolate in all its parts, not only that which suits the temper of the North, but every clause of that Constitution, whether you like it or dislike it. Your oath to support the Constitution binds you to every line, word and syllable of the instrument. You have no right to say that any given clause is in violation of the Divine law, and that, therefore, you will not observe it. The man who disobeys any one clause, on the pretext that it violates the Divine law, or on any other pretext, violates his oath of office.

But, Sir, what a commentary is this pretext that the Constitution is a violation of the Divine law, upon those revolutionary fathers whose eulogies we have heard here to-day. Did the framers of that instrument frame a Constitution in violation of the law of God? If so, how do your consciences allow you to take the oath of office? If the Senator from New-York still holds to his declaration that the clause in the Constitution relative to fugitive slaves is a violation of the Divine law, how durst he, as an honest man, take an oath to support the instrument? Did he understand that he was defying the authority of heaven when he took the oath to support that instrument?

Thus, we see, the radical difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party is this: we stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it, and by the decisions of the constituted authorities as they are pronounced in obedience to the Constitution. They repudiate the instrument, substitute their own will for that of the constituted authorities, annul such provisions as their fanaticism, or prejudice, or policy may declare to be in violation of God's law, and then say, "We will protect all your rights under the Constitution as expounded by ourselves, but not as expounded by the tribunal created for that purpose."

Mr. President, I shall not occupy further time in the discussion of this question to-night. I did not intend to utter a word; and I should not have uttered a word upon the subject, if the Senator from New-York had not made a broad arraignment of the Democratic Party, and especially of that portion of the action of the party for which I was most immediately responsible. Everybody knows that I brought forward and helped to carry through the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that I was active in support of the Compromise measures of 1850. I have heard bad faith attached to the Democratic Party for that act too long to be willing to sanction it even by tacit acquiescence.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE SHOEMAKERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the telegraphic report of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS made on Wednesday, he is represented as attributing the strike of the New-England shoemakers for increased wages to the withdrawal of Southern trade from the North. Permit me to say that the honorable Senator is misinformed. It has arisen purely and simply from natural causes. Making shoes in New-England has for several years, on an average, rewarded labor better than many other pursuits, and as a consequence too many have become shoemakers. Last year the quantity of shoes made probably exceeded largely that of any previous. The result was plain to all who were aware of the quantity of leather sold—there was an over-production—and leather being very high, the manufacturers had an unprofitable season; low wages followed as a necessity, and hence the strike. A similar strike occurred in Philadelphia and elsewhere a year ago. As regards Southern trade, I would remark that instead of being light, as the Senator supposes, with the manufacturers, it has, on the contrary, been heavy. The Southern cities buy all their boots and shoes north of Baltimore, and cannot obtain their supplies anywhere else. The Southern jobbers anticipating a falling off of trade at the North this season, have bought heavier than usual, and although the Northern cities may lose some little trade for a season, this loss will affect the jobbers only, for all the boots and shoes bought in Southern cities, which, but for the recent excitement, might have been bought here, will go from the Northern manufacturers. So, you will perceive, the manufacturers are not reached, and cannot be, by any withdrawal of trade from Northern to Southern cities, as the North must supply, so far as the shoe-trade is concerned, all the goods there sold; and you may rest assured that although Senator MASON and other gentlemen may wear homespun, they will not go barefoot, and they must, for the present at least, use chiefly Northern shoes, or Northern labor to make them, in their own section, as they have no available substitute.

Merchants understand these things, and but for politicians we should not hear of any attempts to divert trade from natural channels. As evidence that I ought to know of what I write, I will add that I am

MARCH 2, 1860. A SHOE-JOBBER.

MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

CHICAGO DELEGATES—PREFERENCES—INDIANA—REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME—SKETCHES OF BATES AND CHASE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BERCHES, February, 1860.

In my last I stated that a temporary postponement of the Senatorial election was made, but that Gov. CHASE would be elected. This, you know, has been done. The next thing most interesting to the politicians is the selection of **Delegates to Chicago.** Last week was the time for choosing District Delegates in Ohio, and members of the Convention to choose State Delegates. The result is now practically known, although the State Convention has not met. If Gov. CHASE should be seriously presented by his friends, he will receive the vote of Ohio; but, on the other hand, Ohio stands ready to support any candidate who shall be *placed on the Republican Platform.* The last, however, you may rest assured is a necessity. In 1848 TAYLOR lost the vote of the State, and in 1852 SCOTT lost it—not by the strength of the Democratic Party, but by a Platform on which earnest Anti-Slavery men could not stand. There are a large number of politicians in what is called the Opposition, who think that if they can get a Party and a candidate who are opposed to what they deem the *abuses* of the Government—that is, put out Democrats, make a good Tariff Law, and save the Union—that is all of any consequence. These gentlemen ought to be told a little wholesome truth. There is a much larger number of people than they in the Republican Party, who think making Tariffs and putting out Democrats are altogether secondary matters. The *primary* principle with them is opposition to the extension and influence of Slavery. Unless the candidate of their party is opposed to the paramount influence of Slavery, which has heretofore prevailed in this Government, they have no active *motive* to support him. I state this as a *positive fact*, which, if not regarded in the Platform put forth at Chicago, will defeat any candidate whatever. The Republicans of Ohio will support SEWARD, CHASE, BATES, CAMERON, or JOHN BELL; but either of them must go on to the Republican Platform if he expects the vote of Ohio or any of the Northwestern States. The successful candidate at Chicago (to be successful) must be an Anti-Slavery, Tariff man. He may be whatever else he pleases. In order that there may be no bar to any conservative nomination whatever, the Delegates from Ohio and Indiana have been generally left uninstructed and unpledged. Some of them, like Gov. CORWIN, belong to the Conservative school; but nine-tenths of the whole of them will demand an unequivocal Platform. Indiana is rather more disposed to the nomination of BATES than either of the Northwestern States. Her Delegates are divided in preferences.

The nomination of Mr. BATES is strongly urged by a small class of men. It may be sound policy, but as yet there are few Republicans in the West who favor it. He may be nominated, but certainly will not be without the full consent and fair understanding even of ultra Republicans.

Probably few of your readers know much about Mr. BATES, and for their edification I will give a slight sketch of him. EDWARD BATES was born in Virginia, (a decided objection to him,) and is a rather short, thick-set person, with a heavy head of hair, and good eyes. In temperament, he is sanguine—amiable, with much *bon hommie.* He removed to St. Louis in early life, and has accumulated a large family, for whose support most of his time has been employed in practicing law. He is reputed a very able lawyer, and at the head of the St. Louis Bar. He is said to have emancipated his slaves, and to be thoroughly opposed to the system of Slavery. In this respect, he will be very disagreeable to those who think Slavery a benign, righteous, and Christian institution. If this part of his character be truly represented, there will be no difficulty in putting him on the Republican Platform; but, *nous verrons.* In public life, Mr. BATES has not been much known. He was in Congress from 1827 to 1829—succeeding JOHN SCOTT, who gave the vote of Missouri to Mr. ADAMS—and was succeeded by SPENCER PETTIS, killed in a duel. He has once or twice been offered a seat in the Cabinet, and a few years since presided over the River and Harbor Convention, at Chicago. In politics, Mr. BATES may be generally defined as a Whig Anti-Slavery Western man—provided always, he is represented truly by his friends. It is just to him to say, that he has never put himself forward in political life, and bears, in the West, an irreproachable character. That he is a man of genius, or an accomplished statesman, cannot be pretended.

Governor CHASE is a native of New-Hampshire; studied law in the office of the celebrated WILLIAM WIRT, in the District of Columbia; and removed to Cincinnati about thirty years since. In person, Mr. CHASE is the most dignified and commanding of either of the candidates of either party. He is tall, well formed, with a fine head and bust, and a frank expression. Being near-sighted, he has the appearance of being a little reserved; but his conversation is cheerful, and his smile very attractive. His temperament is sanguine also; but not being nervous—as many sanguine persons are—he is calm, and unmoved by sudden emotions. In other words, he has the exact temperament for a statesman—no despondency, no rash movements, no trembling anxiety, no hesitating uncertainty, no desertion of principle, or of friends. In religion, he is a professed Christian, of that most conservative Church—the Episcopal. At the Bar, he has always been successful, and has acquired a moderate independence. In politics, he was in 1840 a Whig, and a member of the City Council of Cincinnati. But in 1842-3 he, with Senator KING, of Trumbull County, the late SAMUEL LEWIS of Cincinnati, and others of earnest Anti-Slavery men, formed what was called the Liberty Party. That that party was, in the end, injurious to political Anti-Slavery, and destructive to the Whigs, there is little doubt. But did it not do this good: convince politicians that there were *some* people who would not bow to the Dagon of Slavery? When, in a few years after, the Anti-Slavery Party polled 50,000 votes in Ohio, politicians were compelled to pay more attention to it. For years the Democratic Party embodied the entire creed of the Republicans, in their annual resolutions, and only abandoned them when the Democrats became, as they now are, the mere tail of the Southern Oligarchy. It was at that period, when the Democratic Party of Ohio was openly an Anti-Slavery Party, that CHASE was elected a Free-Soil Senator by them, in preference to a Whig. His position and character, as a Senator, equals that of any member of that body. In that memorable day, when DOUGLAS, by the Nebraska bill, laid the whole Democracy at the feet of Southern Slavery, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and excited a sectional commotion unequaled in this country, CHASE, SEWARD, and SUMNER, stood side by side, ringing the tocsin of Liberty, and calling the people from the slumber into which the opiates of Party had cast them. It was not the power of numbers, but it was moral power going to the heart of the people. It was successful, not in making Presidents, but in repelling and destroying the influence of Slavery, which, if not ended in 1860, will be forever ended in 1864. The end may not be now, but is as inevitable as the decrees of Fate. From the Senate, CHASE became Governor of Ohio, and for four years has presented the finest example of dignity and conduct in that office. He is again reëlected to the Senate, and will again confront the Southern Oligarchy with a firmness which knows no yielding, and a principle which knows no compromise. Of him it may be said: *"Justum et tenacem propositi virum."*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OPPOSITION CONVENTION—NORTHERN OR SOUTHERN JOHN BROWNISM, SECESSION, AND THE FOREIGN SLAVE-TRADE CONDEMNED—THE "DRED SCOTT DECISION" IGNORED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

In Frankfort and Nashville, on the 22d, Opposition State Conventions were held for appointing Presidential electors and delegates to their National Convention, recommending as the candidate of the Union and People's Party CRITTENDEN or BELL, and reassuring the country of their devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

As the means to our Nation's integrity and perpetuity, party organizations founded and maintained on the question of Slavery and its incessant intrusion into Federal politics, must be resisted and overthrown—especially the reckless and intolerant, proscriptive, wasteful, disorganizing and disloyal Administration, that prostitutes the Federal patronage to the basest ends and vilest uses of party and section, and panders to everything which tends to alienate us and sunder us into bleeding fragments. It must make way for better men—for men who will drive and keep the Slavery question out of party politics; throw off strictly party allegiance and distribute the offices to independents and neutrals; avert the impending sectional contest; for the country's sake, waive, ignore and abjure sectional differences, Slavery issues and hobbies; direct and confine public attention to national interests; oppose agitation, looking either to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law or to the renewal of the African Slave trade; see to the faithful enforcement of existing Federal laws; defend Southern and Northern State and domestic rights from John Brownism, within the confines and by the potency of this Union; recognize and affiliate with all respecters and conservators of these rights; and will never desert the priceless ensign of our Republic,—feeling that disunion, secession, or Southern Confederation would not remedy any evil existing or foreboded, but aggravate the malady and destroy the patient, and be "the most guilty and terrific form of national suicide."

Owing to the national tone of the speeches, addresses and resolutions of the Kentucky and Tennessee Oppositionists, it would have been superfluous, (besides unnecessarily offensive to South Carolina,) to adopt the resolution submitted at Frankfort by Mr. PHILIP LEE, to the effect that any Governor of any Southern State who sends disunion missionaries from State to State, preaching armed resistance to the General Government, is guilty of like treason with JOHN BROWN, and merits the same fate, Mr. LEE, at the instance of Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, withdrew it. However, the sentiment of this resolution I have often heard hereabouts. Col. MEMMINGER, they say, deserves anything but political respect from the people or authorities of our States. We want no "Conference" about this Union's worth, or the expediency of setting it aside! We have no preparations to make for South Carolina's "contingencies!" Give us, in November, even WM. H. SEWARD, before a Carolina, Georgia or Alabama secessionist.

Tennessee and Kentucky, and all Southern opponents of Buchanierism, from Maryland to Texas, are satisfied with the Constitution and the Union as they are; and deny and scout the "right" of any of the States at pleasure to secede, and thereby commit a most heinous offence against the nation. They will have no part or lot with any movement which might, under any circumstances, lead to dissolution. Like those veteran patriots, WM. C. RIVES and SAM HOUSTON, they "are content with the noble structure which our fathers bequeathed to us, desiring neither a general convention to botch it, nor a sectional convention to subvert it."

It may be remarked here that their opposition to the reopening of the Slave-trade has even "Democratic" sympathizers in every Southern State. There is still a general Southern aversion to it. Even Ex-Gov. WISE, and Buchanier Democrats like MILES and BONHAM, of South Carolina, COBB, of Alabama, MCRAE and LAMAR, of Mississippi, either deprecate its revival or deny the possibility of such a thing while the Union lasts. They profess they would have the prohibitory laws faithfully executed, so long as they stand. Mr. LAMAR, you know, vows he has always been opposed to the traffic. I trust he always will be, and make his opposition tell. Southern Douglas men, like Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, go further. They abhor it, and consequently do not seek Slavery's extension, but advise against it.

They urge that the South has plenty of waste land for all her surplus slave labor. Under existing laws and circumstances, she needs no more slave territory. She has enough to do to develop the untold resources of the vast domain already hers. Arkansas alone has uncultivated tracts enough for all the slave surplus. The friends of Slavery will do well to hold their own, and occupy their own where they are. Even the *State-Rights Louisianian*, an extreme Douglas paper, admits that, unless the Slave-trade be established, Slavery, instead of increasing, must necessarily diminish its borders, and, after a certain length of time, be extinguished. Slaveholders, for the present, have no other interest than to strengthen and defend it in all places where it already exists, and where it is an essential and integral part of the domestic institutions.

Perhaps from this view, besides others, the futility of the dogma of "Congressional protection" seems now quite manifest to the Kentucky Opposition. They say nothing about it in their new platform. They don't define their "towering position" of last Summer to the nation. They now appear inclined to give it up, cast it aside, toss it over. All they utter is that the individual rights of citizens of the United States under the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, must not be impaired by the people of the Territories. But not a word about the "Dred Scott decision," and its antagonist, "Squatter Sovereignty." I hope they are at least satisfied that this "decision" settled nothing of Slavery's political or practical aspects, and left the slaveholder's abstract "rights" in their former state of speculative abeyance, doubt, mist, subject to the same profitless party controversy. They must by this time feel that the Court saw fit to leave the whole matter in as much obscurity as ever, and that national parties had better forthwith drop it. And they must see that while the baleful dispute about the power and duty of Congress to protect, prohibit or result goes on, the "squatters" themselves will decide this home concern when and how they please. What, then, is their stand? As *bona fide* non-agitators, it is this:

Leave the existing territorial policy alone. Only extend it to all cases as they arise. Let there be no more Federal management or acquisition of territory with reference to Slavery. Cease all party devotion and party hostility to it. Let Slavery and slaveholders alone, without partisan bolstering or intermeddling. Let there be no more party talk, either of warring against it or of extending and protecting it everywhere or anywhere, by Federal party means. The conservative North may well unite with the conservative South on this national ground.

PONTIAC.

MR. GIDDING'S ON THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

While editors and letter-writers are informing the people which of the Republican candidates can, and which cannot be elected, if placed in nomination, I desire to express my opinion also.

Since the 10th of November I have traveled in eleven States. "The Old Guard," the men who have given form and vitality to the Republican Party, felt perfectly free to converse with me where I have been, and appeared anxious to express their views in regard to the Presidential election. Among that class of men there exists no doubt that the Republicans will elect their candidate, provided he stands out boldly upon the Republican doctrines avowed at Philadelphia in 1776, and repeated in 1856. Nor have they any less doubt that the Republicans will refuse to go outside their own organization to select a candidate, or, if a candidate outside the party be selected, they hold his defeat inevitable. They say there are half a million of voters among the most ardent and active Republicans, who will, under no circumstances, cast their votes for any who, by his past life or present avowals, does not stand pledged to relieve the Federal Government and the people of the Free States from the crime of sustaining the Slave trade, both foreign and domestic, upon the high seas, in our Territories and in the District of Columbia—who will not, in the words of our platform, carry out "the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government, by sustaining, to the extent of its constitutional powers, the rights of all men to life, liberty and happiness;" leaving the institution of Slavery entirely with the States in which it exists. No man who denies to the people of the Free States the same right to be entirely purified from the guilt of Slavery, that the Slave States have to sustain that institution, can receive the votes of any true Republican.

That class of Republicans say that our doctrines have been clearly expressed; that the party was founded upon "self-evident truths," to the support of which all true Republicans stand pledged; that no man can be called a Republican who hesitates to avow his adherence to them; that any change or modification of those doctrines will be to the same extent a change or modification of the party; that the abandonment of these principles will be a disbandment of the party.

This class of men speak from experience when they say it is a thousand times better to fail while supporting great principles, than to elect a candidate *without* principles, who, when he comes into power, will place in office more of his own character, without maintaining Republican doctrines, and leave the party to disband and reorganize. They say they *will not be* "Tylerized." They are honest, they seek no office, and declare they will not be made the dupes of wire-workers or office-seekers.

They feel indignant at hearing any man who stands upon the Republican doctrines stigmatized as a "*radical.*" They say all Republicans hold the same political faith—if one be radical, all are radical; if one be conservative, all are conservative.

They express equal indignation when it is said that a certain man has emancipated his slaves, and is therefore a suitable candidate. They ask, at once, *is he a Republican?* Will he endeavor to emancipate the people of the Free States from the despotism of Slavery?

They regard the proposition to take a candidate whose doctrines are not fully known, or known to be in favor of extending Slavery by admitting more Slave States—giving the slaveholders of such State, for every hundred slaves they profess to own, the same influence over our national and commercial interests which sixty of our educated and liberty-loving freemen possess, as nothing more nor less than an insult to the intelligence and self-respect of the Republican Party. For men they care but little, for principle they would sacrifice life itself. Among the Seceders, the Free Presbyterians, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Quakers, the New School Presbyterians, and the religious denominations of Ohio, there are Republican electors who will not attend an election if a doubtful man be nominated—more than sufficient to render our State doubtful. These men are actuated by religious principle, and will not by their vote aid in the election of any man who will to any extent prostitute the powers of Government to the support of Slavery. Such is also the case in Indiana and Illinois. By that policy we should drive from us nearly the whole of the German vote. They are as reliable Republicans as we have; but they are governed solely by a deep and ardent love of liberty, and will not even go to the polls if they cannot thereby promote the great doctrine of human rights.

I cannot but think those men mistaken who think the people are to be led by the cry of turning out the party in power, while they seek no change of doctrine in the administration of Government.

Nor will they patiently listen to the argument that Pennsylvania will not support the doctrines of the Republican Party unless a candidate be nominated whose position is conservative, rather than Republican. They say if the people of that State would rather remain subject to the party now in power than support the Republican faith, they should be permitted to suffer until they can be instructed in the doctrines set forth in their State at the baptismal font of our Government; until they shall understand the principles avowed by their own FRANKLIN and his associates.

It is my opinion that the people will take the subject into their own hands—will nominate a representative man, and when nominated, will elect him; while editors, politicians and other patriots will do more for our cause by upholding and promulgating our doctrines than by selecting candidates and informing the people whom they must and whom they must not elect. Very respectfully,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

AURORA, Illinois, Feb. 28.

PLATFORM OF THE MISSOURI OPPOSITION.

INDORSEMENT OF MR. BATES.

The Committee of the Missouri Opposition Convention, Feb. 29, reported the following platform of principles: Whilst we are not disposed to exaggerate the character of the evils which threaten us in the future, no one who is an attentive observer of passing events can fail to perceive that the heart of the nation is throbbing with the dread of impending calamity, arising not more from the bitterness of sectional animosity than from the corruption and lawlessness of the political party which now holds the reins of government, directs the power of official station to perpetuate its own supremacy. Its leaders are active abettors of the fell spirit of disunion; many of them openly declaring that if the people should drive them from power, they would dissolve this glorious confederacy of States, Vain and impious threat—a threat addressed to the fears of the timid, and the hopes of the lawless, and which can only serve to nerve the arms of the brave and patriotic citizens who have resolved that as loyal defenders of the Constitution and the Union, their first duty to their country is to unite in driving that party from power; and that we declare that we are in favor of—1. The preservation of the Federal Union at all hazards. 2. The supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws of the United States. 3. The unqualified recognition of the reserved rights of the States and of the people. 4. The cultivation and expansion of the resources of the country, by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare, and equitable to all. 5. The strengthening of our National defences by the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. 6. The granting of free homesteads to those who will actually settle and improve the public domain. 7. The elevation to office of men of unwavering firmness, incorruptible integrity, undoubted ability and sound conservatism.

We are opposed: 1. To the enormous corruption and profligate extravagance of the present Administration. 2. To the practical usurpation and tyrannical exercise of absolute and unlimited power by the Chief Magistrate of the nation in dispensing Executive patronage for unworthy purposes. 3. To the arrant heresies of the so called National Democratic Party in regard to the subject of Slavery in the Territories. 4. To the systematic reopening and dangerous agitation of the Slavery question by ultra political leaders for purely party purposes. 5. To the inhumanity and shocking barbarity involved in the proposition to reopen the African Slave-trade. 6. To the treasonable avowal recently made in high places that the elevation to the Presidency in the regular and constitutional mode, of the candidate of any party, is in itself a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. 7. To the anti-Republican doctrine of secession as promulgated by ultra Southern leaders, believing the prevalence of such radical views to be at war with the spirit and genius of our Government, and subversive of the cause of constitutional liberty. 8. To the systematic and studied attempts of the party now in power by artfully managed platforms, with their double readings and studied ambiguities, to deceive and defraud an honest and confiding people. In view, therefore, of the principles thus enunciated, and as a means of carrying them out, and of restoring the Government to the purity of the earlier days of the Republic, we declare that, among the eminent men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people, we know of no man so well qualified by his talents, his statesmanship, his incorruptible integrity and his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, to fill that important post, as EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. To his guidance we are willing to confide the destinies of the Republic, and, with his name inscribed upon our banner, we this day throw it to the breeze, inviting the friends of good government and of the Constitution and the Union to rally under its folds; determined that so far as we are concerned we will not be driven from his support by the insensate howl of Abolitionism, that ready weapon of our adversaries, which alike in the hands of the weakest and wisest of them has ever been used against the best and purest of our statesmen.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. K. RAYNER publishes a letter in the North Carolina *Standard*, correcting some errors in a report of his speech, and taking occasion to say that he is in favor of resisting the continued domination of the Democratic Party without compromise or conciliation, and that he would as soon "trust his slave-property to the Republican Party as to the Democratic Party as a political organization." He speaks in high terms of commendation of Hon. H. W. DAVIS of Maryland—saying that he is "unquestionably one of the most brilliant and intellectual men of the country," and that if there is any Abolitionism about him, he has never seen any evidence of it.

The Washington correspondent of the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* says that DOUGLAS will be stronger than any other man in the Charleston Convention, and that "if the South *consents* to his nomination, he will be the candidate." He thinks it "will require a hard fight to carry Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri for the Democratic candidate."

At a recent Democratic meeting in Charleston, S. C., an address was read and adopted in favor of sending delegates from the State to the Charleston Convention, as the best means of securing the adoption of proper principles, and foiling any attempt that may be made to deprive the South of its rights. The address states that "nothing is plainer or better understood than that the people of the Southern States constitute, for all practical purposes, the Democratic Party; and that no constitutional right or principle which they unite in demanding can be ignored or refused." It is considered important therefore, that delegates from Southern States should be present to insist upon their rights. The address declares that, while not in favor of a dissolution of the Union, the Democrats of the South prefer it to "unconditional submission to a purely sectional domination that is politically and socially hostile to them."

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile *Register* denounces the recent attempt of the Democratic Senators to lay down a party platform as an unwarrantable usurpation,—as tending to revive the obnoxious and exploded system of Congressional dictation. The New-York correspondent of the same paper dismisses one of our New-York members of Congress after this curt fashion:

"HORACE F. CLARK is pretty nearly used up. He is a son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT. That is all he is."

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* indicates its disposition to support Judge BATES for the Presidency unless he should be nominated upon sectional grounds. It approves his sentiments so far as known and says that "if he were presented to the country under the auspices of a thoroughly anti sectional and truly national Convention, it could support him in preference to any nominee who may be presented by the sectional Convention at Charleston."

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* urges the nomination of Senator HUNTER, for President, as a conservative statesman whose course has been consistent, and marked by fidelity to principle, and guided by an enlightened statesmanship, and impelled by an elevated patriotism.

THE GREAT PLAINS.

Capt. Simpson's Exploration of a Route for a Wagon Road to California.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

In view of the interest which has been expressed in the late reconnoissance of Capt. I. H. SIMPSON, Corps Topographical Engineers, from Camp Floyd west to California, I have procured some facts from authentic sources, which are in advance of the official publication.

It appears that Capt SIMPSON, when at Camp Floyd in the Winter of 1858-59, proposed to the War Department, through Gen. JOHNSTON, by whom the project was approved, a programme of explorations, west from Camp Floyd directly across the "Great Basin" to California, the object being to get, if possible, a short and practicable wagon route to California, which would avoid the detour of the old road, by way of the Humboldt River, and the southern detour on the lower route, by way of Fillmore City and Los Angelos. The project was approved by the Hon. Secretary of War, and Capt. S., with a party 63 men, left Camp Floyd May 2, 1859, in prosecution of the project; and by the 5th of August following the party returned to Camp Floyd, the result being two new wagon routes to Genoa, the shortest of which is 332 miles nearer from Camp Floyd than the old traveled route by the City of Rocks and Humboldt River, and from Great Salt Lake City 236 miles nearer.

The Great Basin had been attempted by a party sent out by BONNEVILLE in 1833, but their suffering became so great, and the danger of perishing so imminent, that they abandoned the proposed route across it, and struck

RHODE ISLAND.

A Venerable and Worthy Institution—Anniversary Banquet—Brilliant Display—The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Boundary—Political—Abraham Lincoln in Defence of Republicanism—Rhode Island Democracy for Douglas—Rhode Island Authorship.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

One of the oldest and most honorable Associations in the country, connected with the industrial progress of the land, is the "Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers." It came into existence at the period when our Government was struggling to form a nation, when the several Colonies were suffering under peculiar embarrassments and the worst kind of depression, and at a time when commerce was the ruling and favorite pursuit of the people of this State. Amid all these retarding influences, it required bold hands and determined hearts to push such a project into being, and to carry success with its progress. But there were no faint hearts in those days. Manufacturing in the United States was only an experiment, but it was very soon after attended with triumphant success, and Rhode Island has the honor of claiming the credit of being the first in successfully producing cotton cloth. That home manufactures might be encouraged and promoted, and that mechanical interests might be cemented, this Society was formed. It was on the 27th of February, 1789, at the house of ELIJAH BACON, in this city, that a few mechanics met together, and there and then originated and, a short time later, organized the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association. Rhode Island was not then a member of the Confederacy. She had not ratified the Constitution, nor was the Federal Government organized. "The members of the Association generally," said JOHN HOWLAND, the venerable founder of the Society, "were ardent friends to the system of National Government. A correspondence was held by our Committee with the mechanics of Baltimore, Philadelphia, of Trenton, of New-York; with those of Boston, of Portsmouth, N. H.; and with Newport, Warren and Bristol, in this State. The answers of the mechanics in those places to the letters of our Committee were expressed in strong terms of friendship, and declared a union of purpose with us for the promotion of the object we had in view; but they all expressed their regret that we were only the pale of the Union, and until the National Government should include all the States within its jurisdiction, no effective measures could be adopted in favor of the manufacturing interests."

In 1791 the State was admitted into the Union by the adoption of the Constitution, and a feeling of joy at the event was manifested by a popular celebration. In this year manufacturing advanced, and emerged from an experiment into an assurance of a complete success. SAMUEL SLATER, after a year of hard labor in perfecting his machinery, finally accomplished the long-desired results, and from this date may be traced the origin and progress of the manufactures of the United States. This Association entered earnestly into the work of promoting domestic manufactures, and was the means of doing much at various periods to aid the collection of the statistics of the State. In 1791 ALEXANDER HAMILTON wrote to the Association a circular letter requesting full information of the manufactures of every kind, of the times of their first establishment, degree of maturity they have obtained, quantities of goods made, prices at which they are sold and their qualities, of the impediments which exist to hinder their progress, and the encouragements which they enjoy, &c. This Society, by their unwearied efforts, collected the most minute and accurate information, and the facts thus obtained remain recorded in the archives of the Association as a substantial proof of their enterprise and public spirit.

Nor were the efforts of the Association confined to promoting mechanical and manufacturing interests alone. In 1799 attention was directed to the necessity of greater educational privileges. It was a subject of anxious solicitude with the members of the Association, who were awakened to a sense of the inadequacy of the means of education. A petition was drawn up by JOHN HOWLAND, Esq., to the General Assembly, praying for the establishment of Free Schools. The object was effected, though not without some opposition, and in 1800 a new era was opened in the annals of education in this State.

The system of Savings Institutions was first adopted through the recommendations and efforts of this Association. Mr. JOHN HOWLAND originated the project, and was mainly instrumental in bringing it to a favorable notice. But the one great object was the support and promotion of Domestic Manufactures. The Society have presented many memorials to Congress claiming for the mechanics and manufacturers of the country that support and protection so necessary for the general prosperity. When our manufactures were in their infancy and the country depended on Europe for their supplies of necessary articles, the Association raised its voice and communicated with the mechanics in the several cities of the country, urging their attention to the importance of promoting domestic manufacture. "The first movement in the City of New-York toward this great object," writes JOHN HOWLAND thirty-five years ago, "was in consequence of a letter written by my venerable friend WM. RICHMOND, Esq., our late President, addressed to the mechanics of that city in the name of our Association. In consequence of this letter, a meeting was called in that City, and the first step taken by them was an application to their Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, that they might feel and know their strength and influence in the great mass of the population. They were thought visionary in their efforts, and received no encouragement or assistance. The Providence Association struggled through these obstacles, gradually surmounting the opposition which they met, and accomplishing by degrees the most beneficent results for the cause of home industry. To-day they number nearly eight hundred members, and have a large and increasing library.

I have dwelt upon the history of this Association because its history is intimately connected with the origin of manufactures in this country; in fact, it greatly aided in the establishment and protection of home industry in various forms.

On Tuesday evening the Society celebrated its Seventy-first Anniversary by a brilliant banquet, attended by nearly eight hundred persons. The spacious hall was gayly decorated with bunting, flags and streamers, and with the coat-of-arms of various nations elegantly wrought upon banners. A triumphal arch, supported by three columns on each side, symbolical of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and decorated with flags and ornaments, was erected over the platform where the invited guests and speech-makers were seated, and in the rear was a large portrait of PAINE, and at the feet the implements of the different sciences, arts and trades. The names of the past Presidents of the Association were arranged around the hall, and a large picture of JOHN HOWLAND, the venerable founder, was tastefully draped and hung at the end. These gay decorations, together with the vast array of beauty, grace and lovely forms, added to the gallantry of men, and the dazzle of splendid female equipments produced a brilliant and animating spectacle, such as has not been seen here for many years. The most sumptuous array of eatables loaded the tables, but all liquors and wines were excluded. Speeches were made by Ex-Govs. DYER and HOPPIN, and other of the distinguished men of the State, nearly all of whom have been connected with mechanical or manufacturing interests.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Boundary dispute still hangs fire. The proposition for a conventional line meets with much opposition in both States, yet a great proportion of the people along the boundary line favor the present method and basis. The line was decided upon by the counsel of the respective States after mature deliberation and a consideration of the interests of both communities which would be at all affected by it. In Massachusetts the Governor's Council are having hearings on the matter, where those who are in favor and those against the proposition have an opportunity to present their arguments. The proposition of the counsel comes directly into the Legislature in this State, and their Report is now before the House of Representatives. There has been a sharp discussion to-day concerning it, and an effort is being made to adjourn the subject to the May session, virtually killing it. It is generally hoped, however, that there will be decisive action taken before the adjournment of the Legislature, and that some definite line of separation will be agreed upon satisfactory to the people of both States.

The Spring campaign has commenced in this State with lively action on all sides. The political contests will be attended with much animation. The people are all interested in the Gubernatorial battle, and the little time that remains before the election will be profitably employed by all parties. The Republican banner still floats triumphantly, notwithstanding the attacks of secret foes and open enemies. The Republican traitors have seceded and joined hands with the Democracy in a unanimous nomination, and are confident of carrying the strength of the State. The Republicans have the same confidence of victory. Standing on a middle ground and observing the movements of both parties, without personal or party preference, I can see no assurances of success for either side. There will undoubtedly be a "hard rub," and in case there should be no election by the people, by many voting a third ticket, the contest would be thrown into the General Assembly, who must decide between the two highest. "ABE LINCOLN," as he is familiarly called, received a glorious reception last night, and spoke before a crowded audience. He defended the Republican Party from the unscrupulous attacks brought against it, and eloquently and forcibly vindicated his own position. The able defender of Republicanism and free labor was frequently and heartily applauded. It was the first time he has appeared in this State, and he created a very favorable impression, which will go to strengthen the lines of the Republican Party.

The Democracy of Rhode Island are united for Mr. DOUGLAS. Probably there are not enough opposed to make up a decent country caucus. The Democratic delegates are instructed to vote as a unit in the Charleston nomination, and it will be needless to say that they represent fairly the Democratic constituency.

The next volume of Mr. ARNOLD'S history of Rhode Island is soon to be issued, and another volume of Secretary BARTLETT'S *Colonial Records* is coming out in the course of a fortnight. Miss WHITMAN, the author of *Edgar Poe and his Critics*, is a resident of this city. *Hester and I*, a new work by "Mrs. MANNERS," to be issued soon in New-York, is by Mrs. Rev. W. C. RICHARDS of this city. Rhode Island is gradually gaining a literary credit in the world of history, biography and of fiction. HIPPARCHUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Pickering, a Boston broker, whose establishment had been broken into and robbed of $2,000, lately received a note stating that if Mr. Pickering would meet the writer at the corner of Park and Beacon streets, and pay him $150, he would return the money. The writer advised Mr. Pickering not to consult with the police, as he was a desperate man and would not be taken alive. By advice of the police Mr. Pickering proceeded to have the interview on the day mentioned, two officers of the detective police having at an early hour concealed themselves in the neighborhood to watch the operation, but the writer of the note did not make his appearance, he having seen the officers, as it subsequently appeared. A second appointment failed, but a third brought the parties together in Pemberton-square, and two police officers, who had concealed themselves in the Missionary Building, made an arrest of the rogue, who proved to be a Russian named Carl Julius Kruhse. He had on his person a passport, dated Riga, Aug. 27, 1857, which gave him liberty to visit and travel in the United States until Dec. 31, 1859. He is a man of about 35 years of age, dressed in medium style, and claimed, at his boarding-house in Hanover-avenue, to be a clerk by profession. He was held in $3,800 for trial.

The Printers' Monument, to be erected in June, in the burial lot at the Mt. Hope Cemetery, owned by the Franklin Typographical Society and the Boston Printers' Union, consists of an obelisk elevated upon a moulded plinth with two steps. The obelisk itself is divided into a pedestal and shaft by turning the faces of the upper part to an angle of 45 degrees with the lower. The pedestal has four faces finished with gables, and upon each face in a moulded recessed panel is to be placed a relievo cast by the electrotype process. The four designs proposed are—for the front face a representation of one of Hoe's six-cylinder presses surrounded with rays, emblematical of the advanced state of the art of arts in our century, and with the motto "Let there be Light." Below this is to be inscribed the names of the two Societies, with the date of the erection of the monument. In the rear is to be a representation of the process, tedious and uncertain, of reproducing books before the invention of printing. Upon one side an illustration of the text, "Take fast hold of instruction," and on the other a design emblematic of the Christian's faith in things unseen.

The Washington *Star* tells the following story: "This morning, a very good-looking young girl, named Sarah Elizabeth Whaley, entered the office of Justice Donn, and asked for a certificate to do as she pleased with herself. The Justice told her he could not give her any such authority. She said she wished to go to certain houses, (of ill-fame,) and the keepers are afraid to receive her, fearing that she is under age. The girl explained that she wanted to make oath that she was over 16 years of age, was competent to control herself, and no one had a right to prevent her from doing as she pleased. The Justice tried to dissuade her from her purpose, and advised her to go and hire in some reputable house. She answered that she had been already in that condition, and was treated as a dog. 'Ah,' said the Justice, 'if you persist in this you will be treated worse than a dog.' She said she would run that risk. The Justice would only consent to let her make oath that she knew she was over 16 years of age, which she did, and left the office probably to return under yet more sorrowful circumstances at some future day."

The Liverpool *Post* gives a description of a snow-balling riot on 'Change, which was participated in by clerks and a few merchants. It says there were 87 panes of glass broken in Exchange-street West, and the offices in Exchange Buildings, and ten in the Town Hall, one of which was by a large snow-ball thrown into the Mayor's parlor, and two into the Surveyor's private office, subjecting that gentleman to much inconvenience. This amusement, innocent enough in itself when it can be indulged in in large open spaces, is seriously promotive of something more than public inconvenience when carried out in the spot where "merchants most do congregate," some of whom complained to the Division Superintendent. The affair was not wanting in amusing incidents, not the least of which was the marvelous rapidity with which the combatants rolled a huge snow-ball against the door of the main Bridewell, for the purpose of preventing the police coming out after the prisoners had been taken in.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells the story of a father who has exhumed the body of his child, for the purpose of sueing the parties who caused his death for the recovery of damages. The child, named John Ficks, recently stopped at the paper-mill of Batcheider & Decamp, in Lockland, Ohio, and asked for a drink of water. He was directed into the engine-room, and saw a pitcher, with a tumbler by its side, that he supposed contained water, but in reality sulphuric acid. The unfortunate lad swallowed two mouthfuls, and lived after the occurrence two days, suffering most intensely. The father of the lad now intends to bring suit for damages against the proprietors of the mills, predicating his action on the fact that the pitcher containing the deadly liquid was in such a place as would naturally lead to the inference that it was drinking water.

The Toronto *Globe*, speaking of the destruction of the Governor-General's residence, says: "The ravages of fire, among the public buildings at Quebec, have never been equaled in any capital in the world. First the old Parliament buildings, repaired and extended for the use of the Legislature in 1851, were destroyed. Next the Nunnery Buildings, which were temporarily occupied by the Legislature, were consumed, and now the Governor-General's residence at Spencer Wood has fallen a prey to the 'devouring element.' Spencer Wood was a villa residence between two and three miles from Quebec, beautifully situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence. Originally it was neither an extensive nor costly building, but under the superintendence of Lord Elgin, in 1851, very large additions were made to it, and last Summer some thousands were expended in again fitting it for the residence of Sir Edmund Head."

Gov. Houston of Texas, has found a man after his own heart. He issued a proclamation, turning out of office John S. Besser, Financial Agent of the Texas Penitentiary, whereupon that beheaded official replies as follows: "Be it known to all parties interested, that I, John S. Besser, as Financial Agent of the Texas Penitentiary, forewarn all parties from making sales to any person on account of the Penitentiary, unless accompanied by a written order from me. And all parties indebted to the institution, from making payment to any person, without my special order to that effect, until the present question at issue shall have been determined by the Judiciary, to whom it solely belongs; or otherwise arranged. Given at office in Huntsville, under my private seal, having no official seal, this the 9th of February, 1860."

Baltimore is afflicted by the same difficulties which oppress us. The *Sun* speaks thus: "The probability is that the Select Council will refuse to pass the resolution adopted in Common Council, giving the contracts to certain parties, and allow the Department to have the streets cleaned. It is admitted that those bidding for the work cannot perform the terms of the contract which they will be called upon to sign, even at double the price named in their respective bids; therefore, the streets will be neglected, as heretofore, and the contractors obtain their money once in two weeks, because no one enters complaint of a neglect of duty. At all events, members of Councils appear perfectly indifferent whether the streets are cleaned or not."

The Executive Council of Massachusetts is still engaged in hearing parties interested in the settlement of the boundary dispute between that State and Rhode Island. Mr. W. W. Blodgett recently appeared in favor of a conventional line somewhat different from that proposed by the Commissioners. This plan is to give the whole of Pawtucket to Rhode Island, to retain about two-thirds of the town of Seekonk in Massachusetts, to leave the towns of Swanzey and Westport intact, and give Fall River in Rhode Island to Massachusetts, as proposed by the Commissioners. It appeared by examination that by Mr. Blodgett's line over $1,000,000 more would be given to Rhode Island than by the other line, according to which the exchanges would be nearly equal."

An electrical machine has been constructed in Paris, by an American, so powerful that it readily evolves electric sparks 15 inches long. It charges an ordinary Leyden jar three times a minute, the discharge being as loud as the detonation of a musket. An observer writes: "When the distance between the poles had been decreased to a single inch, producing an apparently continual electric current, I touched a cigar to the flame, literally igniting it by lightning. The experiments were conducted by Prof. McCullough, of Columbia College, New-York, and M. Foucault, of the Paris Observatory. It is probable that this machine, a triumph of American perfective industry, will be purchased by the French Government for the Polytechnic Institute."

On the 24th ult., while two little sons of Rev. J. S. Wise, Methodist minister at Lithopolis, about fifteen miles from Columbus, were at play together, the elder took a loaded shot-gun which he pointed at his brother, making at the same time some playful demand with which the latter refused to comply. He thereupon, utterly unconscious that the gun was loaded, pulled the trigger. The charge took effect in the victim's head, blowing off the top of the skull and killing him instantly.

They have dishonest officials elsewhere as well in this City. Collectors of Poor Rates in London embezzled money in each of the following years: One, in 1853, £4,509 7s. 8d.; one, in 1854, £1,418; in 1855, £4,648 12s. 5d.; in 1856, £4,766 13s. 5d. Of these large amounts only £674 14s. 3d. has been recovered. Proceedings have been taken out, but "the sureties were not responsible." Then ten cases occurred in 1855 and 1856, the defaulter being an assistant clerk. The sums in the respective years were as follows: £1,416 18s., £773 15s. 2d., £239 11s. 1d., £873 2s. 8d., £1,000, £123 16s. 10d., £203 6s. 10d.; £299 16s. 3d., £465 14s. 8d., and £425 12s. 2d. Of this amount £500 only has been recovered.

The Petersburgh (Va.,) *Express*, recurring to the accounts of the late tragedy in Spotsylvania County, says that the feud existing between the Witcher and Clement families is of long duration—some twelve months or more—and grew out of the marriage of Mr. James Clement, who is the youngest of five brothers, with Miss Victoria Smith, a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Smith, and a grand-daughter of Vincent Witcher, Esq. The parties are all wealthy, and occupy a high social position in the respective counties which they represent, the Clements belonging to Franklin and the Witchers to Pittsylvania county.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that a railroad company is not liable to one person in its service for an injury resulting from the negligence of a fellow servant. A suit was brought by the heirs of an engineer who lost his life by the explosion of an engine. The Court ruled as follows: The company are not responsible to such employes for the diligence and faithfulness of their co-laborers, in keeping such machinery in such repair as to be always safe for use when put into the hands of those whose business it is to use it. This is a part of the hazard which they impliedly assume when they undertake employment in such an enterprise.

A man named H. Gibson committed suicide at Detroit, Feb. 26, by jumping into the river at the foot of Third-street. He had for some time lived separate from his wife, difficulties having arisen between them, and latterly he had been engaged in attempts to reconcile her to a reunion. She seems to have declined all his overtures, at which he became violent, and on Sunday went to her father's house, where she is residing, carrying a heavily-loaded shot-gun. Some conversation passed, in which she reiterated her refusal to live with him, when he presented the gun at her breast and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cap did not explode, and her life was saved.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Express* is indignant at the New-York police for telegraphing to that City to secure the arrest of Thomas Coghann, an alleged culprit, and announcing subsequently that nothing could be done with him because the Grand Jury had failed to find a bill of indictment. It says: "If the police of New-York for one moment imagine that the police force of Savannah are to be humbugged let them send on another dispatch to arrest a man charged with a felonious act, and they will soon ascertain from the police of Savannah that they cannot be again humbugged."

A case is under investigation, says the Detroit *Advertiser* of the 25th, in the Police Court of that city, involving the right of a fellow to take back the presents he has made to a girl, when she says she won't have him, and is getting ready to marry somebody else. A young man who had disposed of about $75 worth of jewelry in this way, during a three years' courtship, is on trial for larceny, in invading the lady's bedroom, and seizing the property, when he had discovered it was to adorn another man's wife.

Francis W. Snowden, a married man, having two children, deserted his family, and left Philadelphia on the 27th with Catharine Gorman, a woman who had been married in Ireland, there separated from her husband, and had lived in Snowden's house as a domestic for twelve months. The parties had reached Pittsburgh, on their way to Dunleith, Iowa, when a telegram overtook them, and they were arrested despite Snowden's reiterated assertions that he left home with his wife's consent.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: On a recent visit to the warehouse of one of the principal firms in the clothing trade in this city, we encountered at the door several cases of goods ready for shipment, four of the largest of which were directed to firms in four different Southern States. The hotel registers, as well as the visits and orders that our merchants are receiving from the South this Spring, indicate that the advantages offered by our market are not lost sight of by cool-headed men of business.

A destructive disease has made its appearance among the cattle in North Brookfield and vicinity, and considerable excitement exists among the farmers in that region. The disease was introduced last summer by a calf of foreign breed, brought from the town of Belmont. It fixes itself upon the lungs, and produces a violent cough, and the lungs are finally destroyed. Some of the cattle attacked with it linger along for weeks; others die in a few days after the attack. None have recovered.

In the Supreme Court at Dedham, Mass., suit has been brought by Miss Betisda G. Tucker against George Turnbull and others, for defamation of character. The plaintiff, a young and very respectable lady of Canton, was accused of stealing from the counter of defendant's store while there shopping, was followed out of the store, arrested, brought back, and searched. Nothing was found upon her person and she was discharged. She now sues to recover $3,000.

One Charles Bonworth, a resident of the town of Albion, while in Pineville on business, called at the house of Henry Hawkins, where he was plied with liquor until he became thoroughly drunk. While in this condition he fell from his chair and cracked his skull. He died the next day, as the jury found, of "said wound and whisky," and Hawkins was held in bonds of $1,000 to answer for having been instrumental in causing his decease.

The steam flouring-mill of Belden & Cary, in Brockport, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 28th. The building was valued at $14,000, and was insured for $6,000. In the mill, and belonging to O. B. Avery, were 175 barrels of flour, about 300 bushels of wheat, meal, feed, &c., upon which there was no insurance. The loss must be nearly or quite $2,000 to Mr. Avery.

Lieut.-Col. E. Backus, U. S. A., has read before the Michigan Historical Society an interesting paper on the war with the Sac and Fox Indians in Illinois and Michigan in 1832, which was accompanied with a large collection of autograph letters and general orders of officers engaged in that campaign.

Mr. Wm. W. Booth, of Fentonville, Mich., has transmitted to the State Historical Society of Michigan, a collection of copper coins of various ages and countries which are of much value, and add greatly to the limited number now in possession of the Society. Mr. Booth has been twenty-five years in gathering these.

The temperance men of Barton, Vt., made a rally a few days since, and seized five barrels of rum and a 136-gallon pipe of gin at the dépôt, marked to "the care of Jerry Drew." This Drew has been in deep trouble, having been called up three times for keeping a hotel without a license, and fined in all $100 and costs.

During the month of January there were 363,424 tons of coal and 17,143 tons of coke exported from Great Britain. There were engaged in the coal trade during the month 1,348 vessels, of which 644 were British, 247 French, and 124 Danish ships.

During the past year the total receipts of the Treasury of Cincinnati were $1,040,344 47, and the expenditures $690,638 10; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $340,705 36. The bonded debt of the city is $3,778,000.

Helm and Scanlon, two prisoners who escaped from the jail in Rome on the 27th ult., were retaken on the 1st inst. They were found in a swamp near Durhamville, concealed under a log.

A new engine-house in Canandaigua, which has just been completed by the Central Road, was dedicated to the use for which it was built by a grand supper on the evening of the 1st.

On the morning of Feb. 27, Mr. George Lyon, of Pomfret, was found on the scaffold in his barn with his neck broken. He is supposed to have fallen from one of the beams. His age was 70 years.

The editor of the Cookville (Tenn.) *Times*, who is a clergyman, gives an account of a wedding, at which he officiated, where the bride was dressed in calico and the groom in homespun.

A conductor on one of the city railroad cars in Cincinnati has been fined $25 for compelling a man to yield his seat to a lady. The Court held that no lady could claim a seat as a right.

The Cannonsboro Rice Mill in Charleston, S. C., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult., together with 5,000 bushels of rice. The entire loss is estimated at $10,000.

The London *Times*, in expressing its satisfaction at the repeal of the paper duty, urges that an effort should now be made to obtain free trade in rags.

The proprietors of the Pemberton Mill, at Lawrence, announce that their establishment will be rebuilt at once.

The new chapel of Williams College has been pronounced unsafe.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Wm. B. Foster, of Philadelphia, died on the 4th inst. He was extensively known throughout the State from his long official connection with State improvements, and was in the employ of the State a number of years as Chief Engineer. He afterwards served for three years, and with marked ability, as a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

FUNERAL OF PROF. GOODRICH.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Feb. 29, says:

"A great concourse assembled at the Centre Church yesterday to pay the last tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of Dr. GOODRICH. The academical students filled the galleries, while the lower part of the house was crowded by citizens and persons from abroad, including many clergymen from the neighboring towns. All other parts being full, the students of the Theological Department occupied benches placed in the middle aisle. The occasion called out classes of the community, for while Prof. GOODRICH was esteemed by the cultivated as a man eminent for learning and piety, he was endeared to many in the humblest walks of life, by his warm-hearted liberality. Appropriate music by the College choir commenced as the coffin was borne into the church, followed by the relatives and college associates of the deceased, and by the theological students. The 19th psalm, and a part of the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians were read by Rev. Prof. FISHER. The hymn beginning "Nearer my God to Thee," was read by Dr. BACON, and sung by the choir. Then followed a short address by Prof. N. PORTER.

CLEANING THE CITY STREETS.

MEMORIAL OF THE TAX-PAYERS IN BEHALF OF MR. SMITH AND HIS MACHINES.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York City:

We the undersigned, citizens, tax-payers and residents of this City, understanding that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, with, as we believe, a desire to introduce a system of street cleaning into New-York more adapted to its wants and requirements than the present inefficient and extravagant one, have employed the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines to clean the streets, respectfully request your honorable body to give Mr. SMITH'S plan of doing this work a fair trial, believing that the success of the enterprise will add largely to the health, comfort and prosperity of our metropolis, and eventually prove a saving to tax-payers.

George Opdyke & Co., 36 and 38 Barclay-st.
Morton, Grinnell & Co., 55 and 57 Park-place.
Clark, Saidee, Bates & Co., 20 Warren-st.
Hurlburt, Van Volkenberg & Co., 64 Reade-st.
White, Brownhall & Lockwood, 108 Duane-st.
Cronin, Hurxths & Sears, 118 Duane-st.
Mills, Hyde & Van Duzen, 116 Duane st.
Armstrong, Elliot & Butterly, 94 Duane-st.
Reid & Tracy, 85 Chambers-st.
Mathews, Hunt & Co., 92 Church-st.
Swift Seaman & Co., 122 Church-st.
Cronin, Todd & Co., 55 Warren-st.
S. Edenheimer & Co., 93 Duane-st.
P. B. Acker, 70 Reade st.
T. E. Isaacks, 104 Duane-st.
J. Q. Adams, 83 Reade-st.
Gashine & Davis, 121 Chambers st,
James Carton, 116 Chambers-st.
Wm. A. Morrison, 111 Chambers-st.
J. I. & J. O. West, 116 Chambers-st.
Worthington & Smith, 114 Chambers-st.
M. Cooper, 112 Chambers-st.
B. Veit, 110 Chambers-st.
J. Wilcox & Co., 108 Chambers st.
Bernard Travis, 104 Chambers-st.
Booth & Tuttle, 102 Chambers-st.
North, Sherman & Co., 98 Chambers-st.
Wm. Atwater & Co., 94 Chambers-st.
Terry & Patterson, 92 Chambers-st.
Keegan & Ternan, 90 Chambers-st.
Wm. A. Kimmerly, 88 Chambers st.
Baldwin & Co., 86 Chambers-st.
G. Rosenblatt, 78 Chambers-st.
Pinneo & Co., 76 Chambers-st.
M. S. Brown, 2 Warren-st.
Burns, Buckman & Bradford, Jr., 32 Vesey-st.
Bradley & House, 35 and 37 Vesey-st.
Munsell & Co., 164 Fulton-st.
Paton, Stewart & Co., 169 and 170 Fulton-st.
Cornell, Haywood & Co. 172 Fulton-st.
Cummins, Seaman & Co., 176 Fulton-st. and 18 Dey-st.
B. L. & Knight, 182 Fulton-st.
Brumley & Kellogg, 184 Fulton-st.
Ray Brothers, 8 Dey-st.
M. A. Cooley, 12 Dey st.
A. H. Van Pelt, 108 Front st.
Randolph & Headly, 14 Dey-st.
Taylor & Ward, 16 Dey-st.
Ceiled & Dunn, 22 Dey-st.
Ullman, Bloomenthal & Co., 24 Dey-st.
Otis, Lewis & Brown 30 Dey-st.
Ohlmann & Chapman, 40 Dey-st.
Lyon & Elliott, 53 Dey-st.
B. Bennet, 49 Dey st.
Leerburgher & Rubens, 47 Dey-st.
C. Josephson, 47 Dey st.
C. Welshing, Brother & Co., 45 Dey-st.
McConn, Schoonmaker & Co., 41 Dey-st.
W. A. Ransom & Co, 39 Dey-st. and 33 Corlandt-st.
O. G. Corbett & Co., 37 Dey-st.
P. P. Shaw & Co, 31 and 33 Dey-st.
James Anderson & Co., 23 and 25 Dey-st.
H. Armun, 15 Dey st.
Bonnell & Watson, 13 Dey-st.
George W. Powers & Co., 11 Dey-st.
A. & H. Brown & Co., 8 Cortlandt-st.
Samuel Leeds, 16 Cortlandt-st.
Cippersly, Hovern & Co., 22 Cortlandt-st.
J. P. & H. L. Crawford, 24 Cortlandt-st.
Coughlan, Langley & Co., 34 Cortlandt-st.
Carrell Brothers & Co., 36 Cortlandt-st.
Bigelow & Hoagrand, 40 Cortlandt-st.
D. H. Lawrence, 48 Cortlandt-st.
Willis & Christie, 35 Cortlandt-st.
T. H. & J. E. Cockling, 33 Cortlandt-st.
Tay & Todd, 31 Cortlandt-st.
Horace H. Sears, 27 Cortlandt-st.
H. A. Dennison, 15 Cortlandt-st.
Jones & Smith, 89 Liberty-st.
Rotschild, Bernheimer & Solomon, 91 Liberty-st.
Keller Brothers & Co., 93 Liberty-st.
M. A. Howell & Co, 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
L. Shielman & Brother, 105 Liberty-st.
The Union India Rubber Co., 103 Liberty-st.
Lehman & Fent, 119 Liberty-st.
Cohn & Hyman, 114 Liberty-st.
A. Frank & Co., 108 Liberty-st.
Campbell & Beach 98 Liberty-st.
Christy, Constant & Co, 48 Murray-st,
Haynes, Lord & Co., 46 Murray-st.
J. D. Stebbins, 46 Murray-st.
Stearns & Marvin, 40 Murray-st.
Laur & Geniel 20 Murray-st.
Bailey & Southwood 27 Park-place.
Sherman Brothers, 16 Murray st., and 19 Park-place.
Thorne Brothers, 6 Murray-st.
John Black, 1 Murray-st.
Perks & Co., 3 Park-place.
Heiremann & Silverman 5 Park place.
Slocomb Stowell & Co., 35 and 37 Park-place.
Grayden, Swainwick & Co., 43 Park-place.
Law, Harrison & Co. 45 Park-place.
Mount, Hall & Co., 49 Park-place.
S. & D. Lamb 50 Park place.
Graydon, Meeres & Co., 46 Park-place.
Bierhoff & Livingston, 2 Barclay-st.
Carrick & Co., 3 Barclay-st.
Lyman Sears & Co., 3 Barclay-st.
Starr, Barnum A Seely, 5 Barclay-st.
Tuit & Cailey, 7 and 9 Barclay-st.
Thayer & Judd, 11 Barclay st.
S. B. Spelman & Son, 13 Barclay-st.
A. T. Heman & Brother, 45 Barclay-st.
E. Bredt & Co., 54 Barclay-st.
Chandler, Foster & Co., 52 Barclay-st.
Wm. Snedeker & Co, 50 Barclay-st.
Mark Shultz & Co. 44 Barclay-st.
Thomas Crumwood & Co., 40 Barclay-st.
Underwood & Co, 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
Underbill Havilard & Co., 22 Vesey-st.
Merritt & Morehouse, 180 Fulton-st.
Van Ramsey & Baldwin, 30 Vesey-st.
S. Swan, 6 Warren-st.
J. W. Sergeant 16 Warren-st.
R. & N. Part & Co., 28 Warren-st.
Condict, Jennings & Co., 34 Warren-st.
E. Robbins & Bradley, 40 Warren-st.
Sherwood & Co., 42 Warren-st.
Buul Bro. & Co. 44 Warren-st.
Ayres & Steele, 53 Warren-st.
G. A. Trowbridge & Co. 51 Warren-st.
Sutton, Beach & Co., 45 Warren-st.
R. L. McCay, 37 Warren-st.
E. & W. Cook & Co., 35 Warren-st.
H. E. Dibble & Co., 29 Warren-st.
Ritter, Phelps & Co., 21 Warren st.
Drury, Smith & Townsend, 15, 17 and 19 Warren-st.
Korbach & Manning, 9 Warren-st.
Thos. H. Bate & Co., 7 Warren-st.
Dennis Cook & Co., 9 Murray-st.
Butler, Cecil Shawan & Co., 11 Murray-st.
Lathrop & Wilkinson, 15 Murray-st.
Byraw, Bind & Bliss, 19 Murray-st.
Platt, Oakley & Co., 21 Murray-st.
R. H. Hinsdale, 23 Murray-st.
A. Hooler & Co., 38 Murray-st.
Reynolds & Smith, 37 Murray-st.
Hersh & Rich, 39 Murray-st.
J. B. Knapp, 43 Murray-st.
Thos. M. Moore, 43 Murray-st
Townsend & Clam, 45 Murray-st.
Richmond & Hasbrooke, 47 Murray-st.
Doubleday & Bean, 49 Murray-st.
Cunningham, Frost & Thockmorton, 53 Murray-st.
Brokau, Butler & Co., 52 and 54 Murray-st.
W. Hail, 207 West 34th-st.
H. A. Wilde, 458 Broome-st.
Benj. Brady, 25 Carmine-st.
W. Hawes, 458 Brcome st.
C. C. Waldron, 306 Canal st.
John Fowler, Jr., 31 Nassau-st.
G. T. Hawes, 6 Wall-st.
W. D. Cornell, 264 Henry-st.
J. R. Hitchcock, 6 Wall-st.
F. A. Cheshire, 8 Wall-st.
W. Henderson, 8 Wall-st.
W. B. Mott, 8 Wall-st.
G. M. Cullon, 8 Wall-st.
E. G. Cook, 33 Wall st.
H. W. Butcher, 33 Wall-st.
J. Odell, 33 Wall st.
J. N. Mead, 33 Wall-st.
G. & E. Warner, 33 Wall-st.
W. Sharp, 33 Wall-st.
J. B. Hauwout, 33 Wall-st.
Abner Haywood, 33 Wall-st.
S. W. Vendover, 33 Wall-st.
D. Chauncey, 31 Wall-st.
W. H. Fay, 31 Wall-st.
W. F. Lusgard, 35 Wall-st.
M. C. Mitchell, 35 Wall-st.
F. Mallaby, Jr., 35 Wall-st.
D. H. Walker, 35 Wall-st.
T. Keeler, 35 Wall st.
John Ryan, 35 Wall-st.
B. Wolcott, Jr., 45 Wall-st.
S. H. Rohterburg, 45 Wall-st,
R. J. Leak, 45 Wall-st.
J. Seymour, 38 West 22d-st.
D. C. Cooper & Son 24 Wall st.
G. Angell, 42 West 27th st.
J. B. Tappan, 36 Wall-st.
E. H. Arthur, 34 Wall-st.
J. H. Fonda, 38 Wall-st.
Rond, Grinnell & Co., 40 Wall st.
John Newhouse, 15 Nassau st
W. Holmes, 48 Wall-st.
A. P. Halsey, 46 Wall st.
W. B. Muck, 46 Wall-st.
J. W. Winslow, 46 Wall-st.
E. L. Sage, 46 Wall-st.
G. Fletcher, 48 Wall-st.
John Hurd, 48 Wall st.
H. D. Robinson, 48 Wall-st,
J. F. Russell, 48 Wall-st.
W. N. Persian, 48 Wall-st.
J. W. Florence, 48 Wall-st.
R. R. Ferris 48 Wall-st.
C. J. Brewster.
J. C. Cross.
D. Cartright & Co., 52 Wall-st.
R. W. Leinler.
James Winslow.
F. S. Lutz.
E. R. Craft, 107 East 29th-st.
G. A. Irving, 54 Wall-st.
Daniel Drake, 54 Wall-st.
Geo. Saterlee, 54 Wall-st.
Henry Weston, 54 Wall-st.
W. A. Scott.
C. P. Williams.
Hamilton Cotter, 56 Wall-st.
C. Hardson, 54 Wall st.
H. C. Hicks, 54 Wall st.
S. Saterlee.
J. Brower, 56 Wall-st.
R. J. Thorn 58 Wall-st.
Richard L. Suydam, 158 Waverley-place.
J. N. Tompkins, 8 Wall-st.
Frederick Bull.
Geo. R. Dutton.
George Adlard.
Edwin Bliss, 60 Wall-st.
Stephen Crowell, 62 Wall-st.
E. B. Crowell.
Wm. A. Thomas, 65 Wall-st.
John W. Murray.
A. H. Campbell, 31 Nassau-st.
Geo. W. Jenkins, 221 Canal st.
Samuel Campbell, 351 8th-av.
Joseph Milward, 191 West 31st st.
John Stratton, 284 8th-av.
Hanford Smith, 216 West 31st st.
Samuel E. Smith, 216 West 31 t-st.
J. L. Paine, 216 West 31st-st.
Nathan Nesbitt, 168 West 35th-st.
Robert T. Anderson, 399 9th-av.
B. T. Eastman, 121 West 29th-st.
Wm. Emberson, 351 8th-av.
Wm. B. Freeman, 204 9th-av.

G. K. Parker, 176 9th-av.
J. C. Goss, 176 9th-av.
E. Scofield, 176 9th-av.
Wm. T. McIntire, 166 9th-av.
Geo. C. Newhall, West 19th-st.
L. C. Manchester, 9th-av. and 20th-st.
Wm. Ray, 244 West 23d-st.
J. B. Thompson, M. D., 243 West 19th-st.
P. W. Ocobock, 168 9th-av.
Henry L. Miller, 100 9th-av.
Jas. Hutchinson, 98 9th-av.
Rich

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, AFTERNOON and EVENING, GRAND
DOUBLE FESTIVAL BENEFIT
In aid of the widow of one of the principal agents of the Academy of Music, who died very suddenly, while in the discharge of his duties and left four children of tender years wholly unprovided.
The Committee of Arrangements, who have been acting in concert with the Directors of the Academy of Music, have much gratification in announcing that, thanks to the kind coöperation of the managers of the leading theatres of the City, they are enabled to lay before a generous public the leading features of the immense programme, which comprises all the principle artists of the City, musical and dramatic, who have volunteered their services in aid of this affair.
THE BENEFIT FESTIVAL,
On SATURDAY, MARCH 10, WILL CONSIST OF
A GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE,
When four pieces, representing the four leading theatres, and the four successes of the season, will be given.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
(By the kind permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,
The popular play of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
MR. HOEY, MISS MARY GANNON, MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, MR. WALCOT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
(By the kind permission of J. M. Nixon, Esq.,)
MISS JENNY WILLIAMS, in her favorite piece of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
Supported by the company of Niblo's Garden.
THE WINTER GARDEN.
(By the kind permission of W. Stuart Esq.,)
JENNY LIND,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DAVENPORT.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
(By kind permission of Miss Laura Keene in conjunction with Mr. Dion Bourcicault and
Miss Agnes Robertson.)
LONDON ASSURANCE,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Miss LAURA KEENE,
DION BOURCICAULT, Mr. MARK SMITH.
In the evening, at 8,
A grand operatic and dramatic performance and concert,
When will appear
Mme. ALBERTINI, and Signor BEAUCARDE,
And other popular artists, vocal and instrumental, together with
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
The evening performance will be under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
Among the eminent dramatic artists who have kindly volunteered and who will appear in the evening performance, are
Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
(By kind permission of Mr. Wallack.
Mr. THOMAS PLACIDE
AND
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN.
Full particulars of the evening performance in future advertisement.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats,
Which will admit either to the matinee or evening performance. They can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Sibell's, No. 13 Wall-st., at Bressing's, all the hotels and music-stores, and at the door. Tickets are for sale in Brooklyn, at Prox's and Bose's.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY, March 6.
Second appearance of
The last edition of
IVANHOE,
with all the newest improvements.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear for the first time as the
SAXON HERO.
Introducing innumerable songs, and fighting the legitimate broadsword combats for which our ancestors were so famous.
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
SIR BRIAN DE BORE GUILBERT,
In which he will execute the most
DARING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
till further notice, the performance will commence with the laughable comedy of
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
In which
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Jefferson, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Pearson and Mr. A. H. Davenport will appear.
OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by.....Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer
The performance will conclude with the historical extravaganza, in two acts, by the brothers Brough, entitled
IVANHOE,
Revised and corrected for this market.
New Scenery.....by.....Mr. Hayes
THE CAST.
The Palmer, afterwards Ivanhoe, a disinherited Knight, cut off with a shilling by that exquisite miniature painter.....Mrs. John Wood
Sir Brian de Bore Guilbert, one of the results of the Norman invasion, which the disastrous foreign policy of the period gave rise to—a foreigner, ultimately a confounded one—a picture in the French school, full length.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Cedric, the original fine old English gentleman.....Mr. H. Pearson
Wamba, the Clown or Court Jester, with jokes of ye olden tymes, a study from Miller (Joe).....Mr. Holland
Isaac of New York, the original theatrical economist.....Mr. Davenport
Prince John, author of Magna Charta.....Mr. F. Maeder
The Black Knight, mysterious individual, forty battle-axe power.....Mr. Stoddart
Rebecca, the maid of Judale, par excellence and celebrated female rider of the day.....Mrs. H. Davenport
The Lady Rowena, from book of beauty Miss Ione Burke
Knights, Courtiers, Ringmaster, Banner holders, with the right side to the audience, &c.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME FIRST.

CHAPTER 1.—The Saxon's Banquet Hall, showing how the fine old English gentleman went to supper and received company.
Air and Chorus—"The Roast Beef of Old England."
Song—"The Fine Old English Gentleman," by Cedric.
Foreign Intelligence—Latest from New-York.
CHAPTER 2.—The Cheap Clothing and Armor establishment of Messrs. Isaacs and Daughter, Rebecca's Lament for the Glorious Seventh—An Operatic and Ethiopian Medley, by Ivanhoe
CHAPTER 3.—The Tournament. A real gutta percha ring. Grand entree on six spirited chargers. Deadly combat on horseback. Sir Brian and the knight of the Blue Plume. Sudden appearance of the great female rider. Ivanhoe fights four to one and doesn't beat. Concerted piece—"Look out, I'm coming, boys."
Mysterious appearance of the Black Knight. Concerted piece—"In your black armour shining."
Mr. Stoddart's celebrated battle-axe act. Fight for the championship.
Victory of Ivanhoe.
End of Volume I.
VOLUME SECOND.
CHAPTER 1.—The turret chamber. Song—"Marble Walls." Rebecca's contemplated leap. Romance of a poor young lady. Sir Brian's French without a master. An attack on his castle.
CHAPTER 2.—The castle ramparts. Grand cavalry charge. Thrilling broadsword combat, to music. Sir Brian and Ivanhoe. A solution of the vexed question, "Aerial navigation."
GRAND TABLEAU OF THE UNION,
AND
DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS,
Arranged by the
Messrs. EDGE, PYROTECHNISTS.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT,
Entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.
EFFIE DEANS
by
MISS LAURA KEENE,
JEANIE DEANS
by
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
Supported by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
THURSDAY, March 8, 1860,
BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
and
LAST NIGHT
OF
JEANIE DEANS.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
Dress Circle seats can be secured one week in advance.
Balcony Chairs, 75 cents; Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.
UNDIMINISHED TRIUMPH.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT
In the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. J. M. Nixon
Second night of
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in her new and inimitable Comedy,
PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, will be performed a new comedy, by Chas. Wolcott, Esq., entitled
Patience Pepperpod (with a Yankee song).....Mrs. Barney Williams
The Irish Huntress (with the song of "The Fine old Yankee Gentleman").....Mrs. Barney Williams
After which, the excellent protean farce of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
in which MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will personate eight different characters.
To conclude with the farce of
THE DEAD SHOT.

VAN AMBURGH AND CO'S. MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.

At Palace Gardens, every MORNING, AFTERNOON And EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children under nine 15 cents.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Sixteenth week of the Great Moral Exhibition.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Here may be seen beasts, birds and reptiles of
EVERY VARIETY AND SPECIE; Also,
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1860.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE, of
THE OCTOROON
SECOND WEEK of the universally talked of—

WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
That mystery of mysteries, the	
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT IS IT?
That animal which, very clearly, is	
NOT A MAN,	NOT A BRUTE,
NOT A MAN,	NOT A BRUTE,
NOT A MAN,	NOT A BRUTE,
AND HAS NO LANGUAGE;	
AND HAS NO LANGUAGE;	
AND HAS NO LANGUAGE;	
AND HAS NO LANGUAGE;	
The inscrutable, the marvelous	
WHAT IS IT?	
WHAT IS IT?	
WHAT IS IT?	

As well as the enormous GRIZZLY BEAR, from California, weighing 2,000 pounds; the savage SEA LION, weighing 800 pounds, just arrived; the LEARNED SEAL; the 50 BABY ANACONDAS and their mother; the AQUARIA &c, &c
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and the popular farce,
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
will be repeated the greatest drama of modern days,
THE OCTOROON!
The most heart-touching of all life pictures!
The most beautiful and diverting of entertainments!
BOURCICAULT'S OCTOROON!
In five Acts, and a multitude of Tableaux, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with New Scenery, New Music, New Dresses, New Effects and a dramatic cast wholly UNPARALLELED IN POINT OF EXCELLENCE!
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

MARDI, 6 Mars, 1860.
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE,
LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER,
LE MARCHAND DE CHANSONS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

In compliance with many requests from Southern and Western families, George Christy's great local comedy of MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
PETER DAY, his original character. GEO. CHRISTY.
Messrs. Bideux, Willmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co. in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

ARY SCHEFFER'S AND
PAUL DELAROCHE'S
WORKS, IN PHOTOGRAPH.
Just received, and on exhibition.
Admission free.
GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY,
M. KNOEDLER, Successor,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

ABOUT TO CLOSE.—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway. Explanations given during the day and evening by the proprietress and builder of the Temple. This was built by a lady, at a cost of $26,000. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents. Schools wishing to visit should make their arrangements soon.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung base,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principle of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin—the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and sweet. Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 88 East 13th-st.,
Between First and Second Aves., New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these Instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OSCKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now assumed their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST OF SEVERAL years' experience, and who can furnish the best testimonials as to ability, desires an engagement either in this City or Brooklyn. A moderate salary will be expected. Inquire of Mr. THOS. FIELDING, No. 11 Barclay st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—AN ORGAN WITH TWO rows of keys, five stops, one row of pedals, suitable for a small church, concert room or large parlor, built by Jardine & Son, handsome case, will be sold a bargain for cash. Apply to No. 263 West 19th-st., of J. M. DEAR.

T. S. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, No. 481 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN
WILL LECTURE ON
"YOUNG AMERICA,"
BEFORE THE
BURCHARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, (7½ o'clock,)
At the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.
Tickets 25 cents.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his inimitable Lecture, *What a Blind Man saw in England*, in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7. This is one of the most instructive and entertaining Lectures ever delivered in this City. Tickets 25 cents; may be procured at Joseph Paterson's, No. 556 Hudson-st., at Baker & Son's Coal Office, No. 662 Hudson-st., at John Robertson & Co.'s, corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND LECTURE.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford st. M. E. Church, will deliver a lecture on *Washington the Prototype of the American Character*, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, at the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Stanton sts., in behalf of the ladies. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., at the door.

IT CONCERNS ALL.—WHAT?—*WHY A REVelation from God should contain "things hard to be understood."* Rev. T. L. BRECKENRIDGE, of Lafayette, Ind., will, in this Lecture, give reasons on the above, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. The proceeds for benevolent purposes of the Young Men's Christian Lyceum. Admission 25 cents.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb,) will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Work and Play*, at the Trinity M. E. Church in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
G. E. NASH, Chairman Lec. Com.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 19, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 1 and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 2 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

CROMMELLIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indis Islands, South America, &c., &c.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS
FOR SALE,
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
ALSO:
$20 000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.
RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.
PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which become due on the 1st September, 1859, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after March 12, instant. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons; and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the first overdue Coupon of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, payable Sept 1, 1858, will deposit the same with the undersigned for collection, on or before the 20th inst., as they will be paid early in April, in Kentucky.
The Coupons falling due 1st inst. are being paid at the Bank of America, New-York.
MARCH 6, 1860. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office 153 Bowery, under Mechanics and Traders' Bank. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
Finest, celebrated boards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 8TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply, to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
[Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Perfect of loading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent